ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,042—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
B.	HYDASPES	2985	450	E. Gordon	25th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3033	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th „
†	SIAM	3050	400	H. T. Weighell	15th „
					Saturday.
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
†	ASSAM	3033	600	T. F. Creery	30th „
B.I.	PESHAWUR	3227	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
†	SIAM	3050	400	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st „
†	ASSAM	3033	400	T. F. Creery	28th „
B.I.	HIMALAYA	6898	2008	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

	6th Sept.	20th Sept.
4th Oct.	18th Oct.	1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,195	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September,
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 460	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,235	300	21st Sep

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August, 2, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	26th Aug. 1893
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	16th Sept.
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	2nd October.
ASIA	Jas. Laird	3,560	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	18th „
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th „
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 23, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,460 tons, on the 27th August, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, on the 25th August, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th August, 1893.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

R. B. KING,
HYDERABAD.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcatta
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AERATED WATERS.

ON and after the 1st proximo, OUR RATES for SODA WATER, LEMONADE and TONIC will be as follows:—

SODA WATER	As. 12 per doz.
LEMONADE TONIC	Re. 1 „

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S CIRCASSIAN HAIR DYE:

An Elegant and Lasting Dye for the Hair; very much superior to any Imported Article.

"Though you're old, Father William," the young man cried,
"In your hair there's not one streak of grey;
By some means or other Time's touch you've defied
Now tell me the secret I pray."
"As youth passed away," Father William replied,
"I discovered grey hairs coming fast,
So at once Kemp's Circassian Hair Dye applied,
And thus I look young to the last."
So as you grow old and Time's touch turns to grey
Your locks so luxuriant and bright,
Then try Kemp's Circassian Hair Dye, I pray,
The result will show you've done right.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household stand-by.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
MANUFACTURING
PHARMACEUTICAL
AND
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS
IMPORTERS OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS AND MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF

SCIENTIFIC REQUISITES.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.

Special Quotations to Large Consumers.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "**FERRINTOSH**" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "**FERRINTOSH**" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "**FERRINTOSH**" WHISKY.

Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

REGULATION SWORDS, ETC.

CASH OR V. P. P.

	Rs.
GENERAL'S	80
ROYAL ARTILLERY, with Plated Hilt and Scabbard	45
ROYAL ENGINEER'S, ditto	55
INFANTRY	40
RIFLE	40
POLITICAL	60
PRESENTATION	Rs. 95 to 200

Sword Knots, Undress and Full Dress, Sword Bags, and Military Accoutrements of all kinds always in Stock.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.'S SUPERIOR FELT HATS. FASHIONABLE SHAPES.

BLACK, FAWN, MOUSE, TERRA-COTTA, BAY-BROWN, NUT-BROWN, SOFT (CLERICAL), GREY,	RS. 8-8.
VARSITY CAPS	RS. 2-8.

STRAW HATS.

THORPE & CO.,
HATTERS
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

M. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BICYCLES

"THE PREMIER"
The first and fastest Cycles of the Age.

"THE ROVER"
Has set the fashion to the World.

TRICYCLES.

Arrival of a new and large Consignment of "PREMIER" and "ROVER" Machines, fitted with the most improved style of Cushion and Pneumatic Tyres, and every modern contrivance for increasing speed and reducing weight, without diminishing strength or stability.

The PREMIER CYCLE Co., LD., and Messrs. J. K. STARLEY & Co., LD., stand FIRST among the GREAT ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS and are the *only* Manufacturers who build Machines specially designed for use in India and fitted with TYRES made of RUBBER SPECIALLY PREPARED TO WITHSTAND THE EXIGENCIES OF THE CLIMATE.

The present improvement in Exchange has enabled us to quote the following low Cash prices, and for the convenience of approved Constituents who do not wish to buy for Cash, we have decided to offer any of our Machines on the following EASY TERMS OF PURCHASE, viz.:—

One substantial payment on Delivery, and the Balance in small equal monthly payments extending over one year, as per examples given below:—

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

	CASH Prices. Rs.	HIRE PURCHASE. First payment. Rs.	HIRE PURCHASE. 12 Monthly payments of Rs.
The "HOLBEIN No. 1 Safety,"—The "Champion Road Racer," specially light, improved Cushion Tyres	320	150	16
The "PREMIER MODEL F 2"—Safety, Strong, Diamond Frame Roadster, up to any weight	250	100	14
The "PREMIER No 3" TRICYCLE—Extra High Class, every improvement. For Lady or Gentleman	420	200	21
The "PREMIER No. 2" TRICYCLE—Similar model to No. 3. Extra strong, for hard work and rough roads	350	175	16

Each Machine fitted with our SPECIAL quality Cushion Tyres

THE "ROVER" BICYCLES.

	CASH Prices. Rs.	HIRE PURCHASE. First payment. Rs.	HIRE PURCHASE. 12 Monthly payments of Rs.
The "POPULAR ROVER."—A new model Safety, Extra Light with improved steering head, and 1893 Dunlop Pneumatic Tyres	350	175	16
The "ROVER ROADSTER."—Similar model to the "Popular," of slightly stronger make, all latest improvements and SPECIAL Cushion Tyres	275	130	15

Descriptive Catalogues and Price Lists, and all further information, may be obtained ONLY from the SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

11, ARSENAL ROAD,
POONA.

MOTHER DUDLEY'S

TOOTH-ACHE CURE — Gives instantaneous relief in all Cases of Tooth and Ear-ache. 4s. 6d. of all Chemists.

"CHALLENGE"

HAVE YOU NOTICED

That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragrant enough, but when you get

WELL INTO THE PIPE

The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.

TRY **FRUIT AND HONEY** TOBACCO,

Which is Guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY
PURE.

It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

PAPARIDINE,

For DYSPEPSIA,
For LIVER COMPLAINTS,
For FLATULENT DIARRHŒA,
For GASTRIC CATARRH,
&c., &c.

OPINIONS OF DYSPEPTICS:—

"It has completely cured me of Dyspepsia."
"I strongly recommend it."
"I derived immense benefit from it."
"It cured a friend who had suffered for years."
"Please send six more bottles."

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.

For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives

For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

INSURANCES.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£150,000.

Funds in Government Securities.
PREMIUMS MODERATE.
Surrender Value Liberal,
Immediate Settlement of Claim.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Age next Birthday.	For Rs. 1,000 payable at Death. With Profits. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums Limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.
20	2 7 1	3 0 9	3 6 4	4 0 4
25	2 9 6	3 2 10	3 8 6	4 2 10
30	2 12 8	3 5 9	3 11 8	4 6 4
35	3 0 1	3 9 6	3 15 9	4 11 0
40	3 5 9	3 13 5	4 3 10	4 15 6
45	3 11 10	4 2 3	4 8 8	5 4 9
50	4 4 10		5 0 1	5 12 7

Intermediate Ages and Larger Amounts at Proportionate Rates.

The old SUN LIFE OFFICE, OF LONDON, guarantees a Bonus of Rs. 2 per cent. or Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum on every participating Policy as described in the Prospectus.

So long as a Surrender Value remains in the Company's hands A POLICY CANNOT LAPSE.

The Medical Fees and Policy Stamps are borne by the Company.

Natives of India are Insured at the same Rates as Europeans.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied by

GEO. LUCAS KEMP, *Manager,* CALCUTTA.

or ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., *Chief Agents,* BOMBAY.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary

OVERLAND SUMMARY published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 13 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st September next, OUR RATES for ÆRATED WATERS will be as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	
SODA WATER, &c	0	12	per Doz.
SYRUP WATERS	1	0	„

ROGERS & Co.,
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
THOMPSON & TAYLOR.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to SATURDAY, the 23rd September, 1893, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes required during the Year commencing 1st January, 1894.

Tenders must be submitted on printed Forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each Form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

Tenders should be addressed to the AGENT, S.M. Railway, in Sealed Covers Superscribed "Tender for Mineral Oil."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. Railway.

Agent's Office, 22nd August, 1893.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ....Rs. 12.
Single Copy ....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

IN the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI. of 1882 and in the matter of the WADIA MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NAOROJEE BOMONJEE VAKEEL ....Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the Winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was, on the 24th day of August, 1893, presented to the said Court by Naorojee Bomonjee Vakeel, of Surat, at present residing in Bombay, a Creditor of the said Company; and that the said Petition is directed to be heard in Court on the 11th Day of September, 1893; and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the Winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a Copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the Undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 24th Day of August, 1893.

FRAMJI AND MOOS,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

No. 11, Hornby Row, Fort.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SMOKERS
In search of really
GOOD TOBACCOS,
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
Whose Name is a Sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following
SPECIALITIES:—

				Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture	per	1 lb.	tin	3	12
Do. do.	„	½	„	2	0
"Pyramid" Mixture	„	½	„	2	0
"Golden Block" Mixture ...	„	1	„	3	4
Do. do.	„	½	„	1	12
"Rifle" Mixture............	„	1	„	2	8
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye......	„	¼	„	0	14
Golden Fleece	„	½	„	1	12
Latakia	„	½	„	1	12

MILD, MEDIUM OR FULL FLAVORED
AS DESIRED.
Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS
of all the leading Brands.
SPECIAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CIGAR "CONDITIONERS"
To promote the proper conditioning of Cigars, Cigarettes or Tobaccos in the Monsoon.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
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INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 3 „ „
3 „ „ 2 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

GOLD CASED COLLAR and FRONT STUDS with Sleeve links in case complete, Rs. 4-8 to 7-8.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MATCHLESS ORANGE PEKOE TEAS. Flowery, at Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-12; Extra fine, at Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-10; Unsorted, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-6 per lb. Spring Crop, fresh Consignment.—MORTON MAJU and Co. Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MILD CURED BACON on Cut, at 13 Annas per Pound.—VICTORIA HOTEL, Prince's Dock.

WANTED, a DOCTOR, immediately, for a Steamer proceeding to the Persian Gulf. Apply to the BOMBAY and PERSIA S. N. Co., Ld., No. 1, Ash Lane.

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OUR Daily Ground MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being Roasted and Ground in closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved. This Coffee has attained general approbation of the public, and those who have not used it are strongly recommended to give it a trial. Money will be returned if the Coffee is not approved of.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort. Liberal Trade Discount to Large Buyers. Price List on application.

OUR WOOD CARVINGS from Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Saharanpore, Nagina, Behra and Burmah, in Easels, Screens and Small Tables are a Speciality.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION in well-situated House in the Fort, where capital Table is kept, is Offered to TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN. Terms Moderate. Apply "ALPHA," care of this Office.

THE BISHOP of BOMBAY'S HOUSE, Malabar Hill, TO BE LET, Furnished, for a Year, certain, from after 7th OCTOBER.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5. with postage, Rs 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

EDISON PHONOGRAPH (latest improved) Musical Records and Supplies. "Smith Premier" Typewriters.—HOLLAND BROS., Importers and Agents, 13, Strand, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Messrs. Ahmed Hajee Cassum and Co.—

HM 6180-G & Co.—4—2 cases padlocks.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful bay Arab horse, aged, goes in saddle and harness.
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 rapid 1½ cushion tyres and tangent spokes bicycle, 30" wheel.
1 pair of new cushion tyres for 30" wheels (new).
1 powerful bay waler mare, aged, perfect saddle horse.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora, near the Sanitarium, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, first-rate oleograps and pictures, a handsome strong-built dog-cart, a powerful grey Arab horse, goes in harness, gentleman's saddle, &c., the property of J. C. KIDDLE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—

1 self-driving mail coach by Fuller and Co., with a single and double pole.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 25, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.

Sale of high class Pneumatic-tyred safety Bicycles.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., at their sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting—

Four light roadster diamond frame safety bicycles made of best steel tubing throughout, wheels 28 inches diameter with direct spokes, and fitted with Clincher pneumatic tyres (1893 pattern), dropped handle bars with rubber handles, ball socket head and best ball bearings all over, brake and mud guards detachable, hammock saddle, ball pedals, bag, spanner, oil can and pump for tyres, gearing 57 inches, weight 42lbs.

2 diamond frame semi-racers, fitted with 28 inch driving and 30 inch steering wheels, direct spokes and pneumatic racing tyres, roller chain, cork handles, rat trap pedals, racing saddle, bag, spanner, oil can and pump for tyres, gearing 66 inches, weight 34 lbs.

Now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 25, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER MAHIM.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortagagee, Keshow Hurrichand Oopadhay, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Bhai Bhasker, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of January, 1890, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, with the messuages or two dwelling-houses and a temple standing thereon, assessed by Collector of Assessment under Ward No.—and street No 623, and 624, situate at LowerMahim, in the registration District of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,433 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 476, new No. 4269, old Survey No 409, and new Survey No 1782, and bounded on the south and east by the properties belonging to the Church of Our Lady of Salvacao, on the north by the Public Road, and on the west by the property of Mr L Dias.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, or to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, next to Chamar Baugh, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, firstrate rosewood cottage pianoforte by Soundy, large size cooking stove, windproof lamps, bicycle, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, pictures, Brussels carpets, &c, the property of T. W. BROWNNUTT, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Pulic Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece goods and the following:—

1 case table and hand miors.
1 sweet-toned cottage pianoforte.
15 cases Rowatt and Co's mixed and assorted pickles.
15 „ „ Worcester sauce.
10 „ „ W. vinegar.
2 „ English biscuits in 1 and 2 lb tins.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Joseph Hajee Allee—
6 cases fancy striped cotton flannellettes.

On account and at the risk of the indentor, Hajee Ebrahim Fakir Mahomed, ex s. s. Braunfels—
H E F M—929-32—4 cases walking sticks, whips and switches

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand serviceable office shigram.
1 double-seated glass-fronted brougham.
1 light strong-built victoria.
1 strong bay waler.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MAHOMED HOOSEIN KAMBEKAR STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Sorabji Hormusji Bottlewalla, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Haji Aba Rahiman Haji Joonus and Haji Adum Haji Joonus, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of November, 1887, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the mesuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the west side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal taxes under No. 7, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, under No.—, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Joosub Noor Mahomed, on or towards the south by the property of Haji Karim Mahomed Sulleman, on or towards the east by the said Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, and on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Haji Aba Rahiman Haji Joonus and Haji Adum Haji Joonus and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, Attornies to the mortgagee, at their Office, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE OF 9 CASES OF GOLD BROCADE GRENADINES.

On MONDAY, the 11th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmesree Dass, of Cawnpore—

H C } 211-13—3 cases gold brocade grenadines.
C 113 }
238-40—3 „ „ „ „
258 60—3 „ „ „ „

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 25, 1893.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

NOTICES.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 26th August, it being a Public Holiday under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be Held at the Club House on FRIDAY, the 25th August, 1893, at 5-30 p.m.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

OWING to the rapid depreciation in Exchange, we are obliged to announce that our PRICES are INCREASED 5 per cent. from THIS DATE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Bombay, 21st August, 1893.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

NOTICE.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY
(Including J. R. RAILWAY).

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief for the SUPPLY of (7,000) seven thousand Tons of Fresh Screened CARDIFF COAL (Powell's Duffryn) and (500) five hundred Tons Davison's West Hartley, to be taken into Country Craft from alongside vessels in Bombay Harbour, and delivered into Wagons at Bhavnagar Bunder. Tenders, which must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 500 (in Currency Notes or Government Papers), will be received at Ghadechi up to 4TH SEPTEMBER Noon, 1893, and should be superscribed "Tender for Coal." Supply to Commence in October and be completed by end of December, 1893. Forms of tender can be had on payment of Re. 1 on Application to

THE STORE-KEEPER,
B.-G.-J.-P. Railway,
Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

EAST COAST RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF STORES OF LOCAL MANUFACTURE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief at Waltair up to Noon of the 15th September, 1893, for the SUPPLY of STORES of LOCAL MANUFACTURE, from 1st October, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.

II. The Stores, which consist of Oils, Rope, Tallow, Hardware, Tinware, Cloth of descriptions, Leather Goods, etc., etc., will require to be delivered as required at the Store Godowns, at Vizagapatam or Waltair, and rates tendered should be free of all charges for such delivery.

III. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief will consider only such Tenders as are submitted in the recognised form, printed copies of which are obtainable from the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2, and where further information can be obtained.

IV. Each tender should be accompanied by the amount of earnest money prescribed on the reverse of tender form, without which it will not be considered.

V. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of a Tender, nor to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. T. GWYTHER,
Chief Storekeeper, East Coast Railway.

Waltair, 17th July, 1893.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER, for a Brass and Reed Band. The Regiment will remain in Sattara, Deccan, for at least Two years. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and stating terms to BAND PRESIDENT, 10th Bombay L. I., Satara, Deccan.

H. C. B. DANN, Lieut.,
Band President, 10th Bombay L. I.

Satara, 12th August, 1893.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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MANILLA
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The Famous
MARIA
CHRISTINA
BRANDS.

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Manilla Specials	No. 1	per box of	50		5	0
Do. do.	„ 2	„	100		8	0
Do. do.	„ 3	„	100		5	8
Do. Ordinary	„ 2	„	100		6	0
Do. do.	„ 3	„	100		4	8
Do. do.	„ 4	„	100		4	0
Do. do.	„ 5	„	100		3	8

All the above are carefully selected and Packed Specially by my AGENT at MANILLA.

SOLE AGENT:—
D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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NOTES:
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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
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Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London

MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
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SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yrlarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 28 per dozen.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
OR
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our names on bottles before buying.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP..............	£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to	£4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

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London Bankers	MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office............3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers...{ THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP............	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE	Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......	Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund...............................$	39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, ESQ., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, ESQ., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, ESQ., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............	£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
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Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
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First insertion	Rs. 5
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but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third do.	2½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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Each succeeding line..................	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-1

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,060
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	190-95
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	800	1,000	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,400	00	all	Rs. 25	485
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	60
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	330-35
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 35	990
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	615
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	600xd
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
Deval Mills Co. Ld.	6,000	100	100		440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	425-30
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	650
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	800	40 25	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,600	500	500	Rs. 5	560xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,10
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	...	350
Indian Manfg.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	200	250	12	175
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	785
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	615
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	460
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	175xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	500
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,465
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,480
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,825
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,800	100	100	12p.c g.d	10
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425-30
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	380
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,150
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 30	875
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,200
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	312½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	300
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	60	550
Vaishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	980	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	450
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	87xd
apty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	41
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,508	270	4,500
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,120
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,360	100	100	ex div 2	75
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	631
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	900xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Geyer&Co., Ld.	800	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	6,000	200	175	div 23½	330
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	80	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 16	84
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	61
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	86xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	11
Soundy & Co.	1,500	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	63
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19 Exd
PRESS COMPANIES				Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945 1000
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	330
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	220
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Re. 10	110
reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200		125
Broach City Press Co.,Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,400
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...		130
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,175
French	300	500	all	100	445
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	50	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	750	400	all	60	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	32	360
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	115-16½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	410
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	217½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 45	590
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct. 2)	175 227½
urat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	...	
Volkart		1,001	1600	Rs. 100	970-7
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G I. P. R Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 10	...	do.	

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Gymkhana vs. Poona.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Half-Yearly General Meeting, 5-30 p. m.
Broach City Press Company, 2 p. m.
G. I. P. R. Institute Dance, 9 p. m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

Vessel arrived.—The steamer Indra arrived yesterday from New Port.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Rohilla (s), for China, &c.; Tannadice (s), Mauritius; and Nairung (s), Calcutta, &c.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Tannadice left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Rohilla left the dock yesterday.

Polo.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m., (weather permitting.)

Postal Notice.—Mails for Mauritius direct, per extra s. s. Swordsman, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m, to-day.

Bombay Swimming Club.—The Hughes Cup Race will take place to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 5 p.m., and Water Polo on Sunday morning, at 9 a.m.

Cricket.—The cricket match between Bombay and Poona will begin to-day at 12 (noon) punctually. By kind permission of the Colonel and Officers the Band of the Marine Battalion will play during the afternoon.

Music on the Esplanade.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March	David and Absalom	W. K. Longhurst.
Overture	Rubezahl	Flotow.
Finale (second act)	Belisario	Donizetti.
Valse	Espana	Waldteufel.
Selection	Fatinitza	Suppe.
Polka	Trotzkopfchen	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March	Tel-el-Kebir	Fullerton.
Overture	Heloise and Abelard	Williams.
Valse	Tanzjubilanten	Fahrbach.
Gavotte	Muriel	Amillon.
Nautical Fantasia	A Voyage in a Troopship	Miller.
Polka	Amager	Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Theft during the Riots.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Good placed Rampersad Ramaya, a Purdessi of a notorious character, before Mr. W. Webb, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on two separate charges of theft of copper-pots, valued at Rs. 10, the property of Boras, named Esmail Pallaji and Adam Bowlu, residing at Chunam Kiln Road, Grant Road. On Saturday, the 12th inst., when the riots were going on at Grant Road, the accused entered the rooms of the complainants, and stole the articles in question. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to an accumulated term of twelve weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Clearing away from a Clearance Sale.—Abdul Cassum, a notorious character, entered the premises of Messrs. Laidlaw and Whiteaway, on Wednesday evening, and expressed his desire to purchase a piece of cloth from amongst those which lay scattered in the shop where the annual clearance sale is going on. The man selected a piece, and when the salesman was engaged in parcelling the same, Abdul Cassum took up another piece of silk cloth, and concealed it under his coat, and was preparing to leave. He was caught red-handed by the company's sepoy. The man was handed over to the police, who yesterday placed him before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of theft. His Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Killed during the Riots.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, concluded the inquiry at the Esplanade Police Court, touching the deaths of ten persons, seven of whom being Hindoos and three Mahomedans. The bodies of two persons were identified by their relatives and friends. Out of these ten deceased persons, eight were struck with sticks, one was wounded with a bayonet, and the last received a gun-shot wound. They were all admitted into the J. J. Hospital, where they died shortly after admission. In cases of eight persons, the jury returned a verdict that their deaths were due to fracture of the skull, the result of blows with sticks received during the riots; in the case of one Mahomedan, the jury was of opinion that the death was caused by a gun-shot wound, while in the case of another Mahomedan a verdict was returned that he died from a bayonet wound, which he had received during the riots.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS COTTON.

(First Sowings Report.)

The very favourable character of the rainfall during the early months of the current season in the Central districts—Coimbatore and Salem—where the bulk of the early sowings of cotton takes place has enabled the ryots to put in a much wider area of cotton than usual, whilst the same reason has pushed forward the sowing season in the Deccan districts. Except in the Circars, there has also been a large increase in the area sown as compared with that put in last year up to the corresponding date. The crop is everywhere reported to be in good condition and promises favorably. Particulars of the area sown in Government villages are shown in the table below:—

Districts.	Area sown in			Increase or decrease over.	
	A normal year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Normal	Previous year.
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Circars	9,200	12,900	9,600	+ 400	— 3,300
Deccan	13,000	17,200	24,5.0	+ 11,506	+ 7,300
Central	62,000	70,400	90,900	+ 28,900	+ 20,500
Total	84,200	100,500	125,000	+ 40,800	+ 24,500

MADRAS EARLY GINGELLY.

(Sowings Report.)

Owing to the generally favourable character of the season this year the area sown with this crop, except in the Deccan districts, has been in excess of the normal area. In the Circars, the area sown this year is, however, considerably smaller than that put in last year; this year's crop is moreover reported to have been somewhat injured by heavy rain and insect attacks in these districts. In the Carnatic the sowings are much larger owing to an increase in the area put in in South Arcot, and the crop is fair but needs rain. In the Central districts, the season has been especially favourable and the area sown is nearly double the normal, and the crop is reported to be in good condition. In the Southern districts, the area sown is almost normal, and the crop is doing fairly.

Particulars of the areas reported for Government villages are shown in the table below:—

Districts.	Area sown in			Increase or decrease over	
	A normal year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Normal.	Previous year.
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Circars	90,900	111,800	107,900	+ 11,100	— 12 800
Deccan	27,000	23,700	15,200	— 11,800	— 8,500
Carnatic	34,600	28,500	46,200	+ 11,600	+ 17,700
Central	128,200	154,400	223,900	+ 95,700	+ 69,500
South	34,800	15,100	34,900	+ 100	+ 19,800
Total	315,500	336,500	422,200	+106,700	+ 85,700

HIGH COURT.—August 25.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Starling.)

For Judgment.

771—J C Cama—Hormasjee Fakirjee and others vs Pirozchaw Ruttonjee Sogoo—Brown and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Bayley and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Starling.)

786—K D Shroff—Mahomed Ismail alias Baba Meeya vs Rabiabai and others—Nanu and H—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Parsons.)

Suits For Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

389-92—Brown & M—Purshotum Govindjee and another vs The New Great Eastern S and W Co, Ld—Bhaishunker and K—Part heard.

Deafness Permanently Cured.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c., for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address: Herbert Clifton, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.)

IS A LESSEE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HOUSE TAX?

IMPERATRIX VS. MANSUK RAMDAS.

This was an application for revision from on order of Mr. Ishwarlal Ochavram, first-class honorary Magistrate at Ahmedabad, who in March last found the accused guilty of failing to pay house tax for the year 1891-92, section 84 of Bombay Act 6 of 1873, and ordered him to pay Rs. 2-14-7 as house and property tax for 1891-92 with one anna process fee. Mr. G. M. Tripathi appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

This was a complaint by the Municipality of Ahmedabad against the accused, a timber merchant, for recovering Rs. 5-13-2 as house tax for 1891-92. The amount was 5 per cent. of the annual rental value caculated at 9 annas per yard on 932 yards of land comprised in the lot belonging to the accused. It was contended on behalf of the accused that, the tax was chargeable to the owners of the land, and not the accused, who is one of the tenants, and that the annual rent at value calculated, was too high. The Magistrate was of opinion that the accused as a lessee was responsible for the tax. As to the second point regarding over-valuation, the Magistrate deducted 50 per cent., from the rate claimed by the complainant, and fixed the rental valuation of the 932 yards lot, at one anna per yard, and ordered the accused to pay the municipality Rs. 2 14-7 as house and property tax.

Mr. Justice Candy, in delivering their lordships' decision, said: The applicant complains that he is not legally liable to pay the house and property tax which the magistrate has ordered him to pay under section 84 of the Bombay District Municipal Act. He has been ordered to pay Rs. 2-14-7, viz, 5 per cent., on the annual rental value of property described in the municipal register as timber yard and sheds (lathi tattia chapara,) the said rental value being calculated at one anna per yard of 932 yards. We think that the fact that the applicant has in former years paid this tax on the same property, does not preclude him from now questioning his legal liability. Nor is it necessary to construe the lease under which the applicant holds the land now as a timber-yard from the owner for a term of 20 years. It is possible that by statute, the owner may be legally liable to pay the tax to the municipality, and by contract he may be able to recover the same from the tenant. In the present case, the question is simply whether the applicant is legally liable for the amount recovered from him; and the answer to that question depends upon the interpretation of rules 71 to 77 of the Ahmedabad Municipality, sanctioned by the Committee, 22nd June 1889. It was admitted by the Government Pleader, who appeared for the Municipality, that the rules in question are not accurately framed; but he contended that the house and property tax might be levied from the owner or occupier, and that in this case the tenant was in fact the owner of the property "qua" timber-yard, he having converted the open land leased to him into a timber-yard. We are unable to agree with these contentions. The apparent intention of rules 71 to 77 is that the 'house and property tax' shall be levied from the owners. The case is different with the tax next recited in the rules, the halalcore cess which is levied from the residents (rule 78,) the persons using the privies (rule 81). But in the case of the house and property tax, the return to be prepared by the secretary is to show "the names of house-owners, and where the house-owners cannot be found, of tenants." Looking at the definition of the word owner, in section 2 of the Act (the person for the time being receiving the rent of lands and buildings or either of them, and the fact that the Act draws a clear distinction between owner and occupier (see sections 77 to 80,) we think the inference is clear that, as the Ahmedabad Municipality rules are now framed, the house and property tax is leviable from the owners (when known) of the houses and properties taxed, and that the lessee of the property taxed is entitled to maintain that he is not legally liable. The annual rental value at which the tax is taken at 5 per cent., is the yearly sum for which the property would fairly let. In the present case, it has been calculated at one anna per yard. That shows that the tax is levied on the space actually used as a timber-yard. The fact that the tenant may be owner of the sheds used for storing the wood, does not make him the owner of the property taxed. It is not the huts or sheds which as a fact have been taxed, but the area of the yard or open space with its capability of containing timber sheds. For these reasons we must hold, that applicant is not legally liable, and set aside the order of the Magistrate.

DISQUALIFICATION AS A MUNICIPAL VICE-PRESIDENT.

Imperatrix vs. Perozsha Pestonjee Kapadia.

This was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. Choonilal Venilal, first-class honorary magistrate at Broach, who, in April last convicted the accused, a teacher in the High School, of allowing sullage water from his house to flow into a public street, section 54 of Bombay Act 6 of 1873, and fined him two annas, or in default to suffer one day's simple imprisonment. Mr. Manekshah appeared for the accused. The charge against the accused was that he caused filthy and stinking water from his house to run out on the public road. The Municipal Secretary said that he saw filthy water running out after the complaint was lodged. It was urged on behalf of the accused that the Magistrate was not competent to try the case, as he is himself vice-president of the municipality and chairman of the managing Committee.

Their lordships, in disposing of the application, said: Having regard to section 84 of the Bombay Municipal Act and the explanation to Section 555 of the Criminal Procedure Code, we do not think that the mere fact that the Magistrate was vice-president of the municipality and chairman of the managing committee, disqualified him from trying this case. It can not be said that as chairman of the managing committee or as vice-president, he was necessarily a party to the prosecution, any more than any Municipal Commissioner was a party, and any disqualification on that ground is removed by the sections above referred to. But if it were shown that he had taken any part in promoting the prosecution, as for instance by concurring in and authorising it at a meeting of the managing committee or otherwise, he would doubtless be disqualified by reason of the existence of a personal interest over and above what may be supposed to be felt by every municipal commissioner in the affairs of the municipality. This has been ruled in England in the Queen on the prosecution of Shan vs Lee and others (9 Q. B. D. 394) in reference to a provision in the Public Health Act 1875, which provides that "except as expressly otherwise provided, any person shall not be disqualified or disabled to act as justice of the peace, coroner, juror, or otherwise, in any matter arising under or in relation to this Act, by reason of his being a ratepayer in the borough, or liable to any payments under this Act, or a member of the council, or any committee thereof." In the Queen vs. Handley (8 Q. B. D. 383) it was held under this section that it was not sufficient, in order to establish the disqualification of a Justice, to prove that he was a member of the Town Council, but that it must be shewn that he had a substantial interest in the result of the trial, such as to make it likely that he had a real bias in the case. In the present case, it is not alleged that the complaint was instituted at the instance of the managing committee. Our attention has been drawn to the cases reported in I. L. R., 15 Mr. 59; and I. L. R. 10 Calc. 149 and 1030, but they do not appear in any way inconsistent with the principles above laid down. We must dismiss the application.

In March last, Mansuk Ramdas, a timber merchant, was found guilty by Mr. Ishwarlal Ochavram, first-class Honorary Magistrate at Ahmedabad, of failing to pay house-tax for a timber-yard, of which he was the lessee, and was ordered to pay to the Ahmedabad Municipality Rs. 2-14-7 as house and property tax for 1891-92. His appeal from the Magistrate's order was heard before Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton, who were of opinion that the apparent intention of the Ahmedabad Municipality in framing certain rules was, that the "house and property tax" should be levied from the owners, and where the owners could not be found, then from the tenants. The Municipal Act draws a clear distinction between owner and occupier; and their lordships held that as the Ahmedabad Municipality rules are now framed, the house and property tax was leviable from the owners, where known, of the houses and properties taxed; and that the lessee was entitled to maintain that he was not legally liable. In the present case, the accused was not the owner of the property taxed; and their lordships therefore quashed the order made by the Honorary Magistrate.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending August 22 was 681, giving a death-rate of 40·49 per annum per thousand as against 31·13 the corresponding period of last year, and 29·25 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 135 died from fevers; 2, small-pox; 3, measles; 81, phthisis; 3, cholera; 2, leprosy; 51, diseases of the nervous system; 109, affections of the respiratory organs; 43, diarrhœa; 17, dysentery; 41, still-born; 79, old age and debility; 61, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 32; Brahmin, 22; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 303; Hindu outcaste, 75; Mussulman, 182; Parsee, 31; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 18; Eurasian, 4; European, 1; Negro-African 1; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 216 as against 256 the corresponding period of last year, and 216 the average over the past five years.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 22nd August were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 21st, 18 feet 10 inches against 20 feet 11¼ inches on same date last year. Kharif crops flourishing. Barani crops in Johi withering from insufficient rain. Damage to crops by insects in Kohistan. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—River 9 feet 8 inches against 16 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Standing crops in great need of water in all talukas. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif operations continue. Bajri and jowari damaged by insects in one taluka and rice by rats in another. Deficiency of fodder in one taluka owing to want of rain.

Upper Sind Frontier.—River fallen. Still further injury to standing crops feared.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain wanted in desert tracts, where crops are suffering from high winds. Canal supply in the valley sufficient, but some 1,500 acres of cultivation damaged by Nara overflow.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 19th August 1893).—Rain for week maximum at Dhandhuka 1 inch 47 cents, minimum at Gogha 8 cents; for season maximum at Modasa 46 inches 64 cents, minimum at Gogha 15 inches 6 cents. Transplantation of rice completed. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week, maximum 1 inch 40 cents in Dohad, minimum 10 cents in Halol. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder sufficient. Cattle healthy.

Kaira.—(For week ending 19th August 1893.—Rain for week maximum at Kaira 22 cents, minimum at Mehmadabad 2 cents, average for the district 6 cents; for season maximum in Nadiad 39 inches 21 cents, minimum in Kaira 29 inches 14 cents, average for the district 34 inches 56 cents. Sowing of jowari progressing. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain in two talukas only, 14 cents in Amod and 11 cents in Jambusar; for season maximum 45 inches 4 cents in Broach, minimum 27 inches 29 cents in Amod. Kharif sowing completed. Weeding operations in progress. Rain needed for standing crops. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 19th August 1893.—Slight rain throughout the district, varying from 91 cents in Pardi to 5 cents in Mandvi; total maximum 62 inches 34 cents in Pardi, minimum 30 inches 65 cents in Jalalpor. Weeding Operations in progress. Crops have suffered from excessive rain in a few places. Rain now wanted. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia none, average in the district 16 cents; for season at Dhulia 12 inches 60 cents, average in the district 22 inches 82 cents. Total rainfall insufficient in Dhulia, Chalisgaon, Taloda, Jalgaon and Yaval talukas. Weeding continues. Crops still healthy but rain wanted in almost the whole district. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—(For week ending 21st August 1893).—Rain more or less throughout the district at Nasik 32 cents; in other talukas maximum in Igatpuri 3 inches 73 cents, minimum in Baglan 2 cents; for season at Nasik 30 inches 27 cents. More rain wanted in Malegaon, Baigan, Nandgaon and in the hilly parts of Nasik. In Nandgaon and parts of Niphad young bajri plants are being injured by caterpillars; in the east of Sinnar and Yeola a fresh sowing of bajri has been begun, the seeds first sown having been injured by these insects. Elsewhere sowing of bajri nearly finished. Weeding of kharif crops begun in Sinnar, Igatpuri and Dindori. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Niphad and Chandor and fair elsewhere.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day except on 18th and 20th: total of week 1·47 inches: total to date 55·34, being 0·01 below average. Abnormal temperature 3° cool on 16th, 1° warm on 17th, 18th and 20th, 2° warm on 19th and 21st, and *nil* on 22nd. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind backed from east on 16th to north on 22nd.

Thana.—Rain for week at Thana 2 inches 22 cents, total 75 inches 90 cents; in talukas during week maximum in Shahapur 2 inches 87 cents, minimum in Dahanu 75 cents. Transplanting of rice finished. Weeding in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 3 inches 7 cents at Uran (taluka Panvel), minimum 1 inch 8 cents at Pen. Weeding in progress. More rain wanted. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain insufficient everywhere; maximum 6 inches 15 cents in Vingurla, minimum 93 cents in Devgad. Weeding operations in progress. Rice crops slightly injured in Malvan taluka.

Poona.—Rain for week at Poona 16 cents, total 25 inches 37 cents. Slight rain during week throughout the district; maximum 1 inch 46 cents, at Indapur, minimum 4 cents at Khed. Total rainfall insufficient in Indapur, Bhimthadi and Sirur talukas. Sowing of khariff crops in progress in all the talukas. Certain insects called kharapudis have commenced to destroy the standing crop in some villages in Indapur, Purandhar, Bhimthadi and Sirur talukas. Wild rats have also injured the new sprouts of standing crops in some villages of the Sirur, Indapur and Bhimthadi talukas. In Sirur, Indapur, Purandhar and Bhimthadi talukas the crops are reported to be withering for want of rain. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in 8 talukas; maximum 1 inch 15 cents in Nagar, minimum 4 cents in Akola; for season maximum 24 inches 71 cents in Akola, minimum 12 inches 93 cents in Shevgaon. Week's rain beneficial to standing crops, but more rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Sowing continues. Considerable damage to crops by insects reported in Sangamner taluka. Fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari dearer in one and cheaper in three talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 19th August 1893).—Rain for week at Sholapur ·45, Barsi 1·12, Madha ·59, Karmala ·56, Pandharpur 2·13, Malsiras ·58, and Sangola 3·30 inches; for season maximum 16 inches 32 cents in Barsi, minimum 5 inches 16 cents in Malsiras. Young kharif crops in good condition in all talukas except Malsiras, where they are eaten by insect in some places. Rain wanted in Sholapur, Madha, Karmala and Malsiras talukas. Lands being prepared for rabi crops. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight fall in the prices of grain in Madha, Karmala, Pandharpur and Sangola talukas.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 13 cents, total 27 inches 13 cents; in talukas during week maximum 1 inch 50 cents in Khanapur, minimum 5 cents in Wai; in Koregaon and Patan none. Preparation of land for rabi crops commenced in some talukas. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Seasonable rain during week, maximum in Sindgi 1 inch 63 cents, minimum in Bijapur 70 cents. Standing crops good. Weeding continues. Cotton sowing progressing. Injury by rats in seven talukas, but number decreasing in five talukas.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 43 cents, total 31 inches 11 cents; varying from 25 cents to 2 inches 77 cents at other places during the week. More rain wanted. Early sowings completed.

Damage by rats diminishing in Gokak and Parasgad talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain throughot the district except in Mundargi, varying from 2 inches 74 cents in Gadag to 2 cents in Ranebennur; greatly beneficial to standing crops, but much more required. Rats damaging the young crops to a considerable extent in Navalgund, Nargund, Gadag and Ron, and to a less extent in five other talukas. Cotton sowing commenced.

Kanara.—Slight rain throughout district; maximum 2 inches 3 cents in Bhatkal, minimum 23 cents in Haliyal; rain at Karwar for the week 2 inches 2 cents and for the season 80 inches 71 cents. Below ghat transplanting nearly completed, weeding in progress. Above ghat transplanting and weeding in progress, but retarded in Haliyal, Supa and Mundgod for want of sufficient rain. Young rice plants thriving. Garden sugarcane doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Weeding in progress. Rain wanted. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Rain 1 cent at Wadhwan. Crops whithering in many places for want of rain. Fodder sufficient.

Baroda.—Rain 70 cents during the week, total 34 inches 59 cents. Public health, agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Kharif sowing completed. Cotton sowing in Progress. Transplanting of rice continues.

The Madras Government recently took objection to the procedure of the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, in granting refund of duty on arms purchased by the Raja of Sandur and his brother, the Superintendent of Police of the State, on the authority of the Political Officer of the Sandur State, on the ground that in the case of Native Chiefs and Notables of Native States the sanction of the Government of India is necessary before a Political Officer can grant a certificate. On the subject being referred to the Government of India, that Government has stated that though the orders, as framed, permit the interpretation of them which has been adopted by the Government of Madras, paragraph 6 of letter from the Finance and Commerce Department of the Government of India, No. 4106, dated 26th July, 1888, was intended to continue the grant of certificates, by Political Officers without reference to the Government of India in cases where, as a matter of courtesy, it is considered expedient to allow a refund on arms (other than Military arms) purchased for his own private use by the Chief or any Notable of a State.

The Luayuni dacoits were tried last week, and all were acquitted but one, who got seven years' penal servitude.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Espl'de. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	68	66	57	71	56	43	55	34
Thursday, August 24th	0	2	......		......		......	
Total	68	63	57	71	56	43	55	34
Total fall to August 24th, 1892	61	73	56	80	55	59	53	12
Total fall to August 21th, 1891	74	40	53	50	56	13	50	45

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH OF AUGUST, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·644	S E	2	98·0	85·6	66	..	21·76	+3·88
Agra	29·660	S E	4	95·5	80·4	79	.	17·21	—3·61
Cawnpore	29·671	E S E	3	89·0	75·1	87	0·42	41·26	...
Allahabad	:9·607	E S E	8	87·0	75·3	87	0·74	30·53	+6·27
Jhansi	29·633	N E	3	90·4	76·2	96	0·35	18·68	—9·88
Jacobabad	29·628	S S E	3	103·9	81·2	73	..	1·33	—1·17
Karachi	29,681	W S W	16	89·0	77·8	78	...	7·26	+1·83
Jeypore	29·715	N W	5	98·1	74·9	88	0·30	17·94	—1·18
Ajmere	29·705	W	9	90·4	78·6	72	...	16·10	—0·45
Deesa	29·714	W S W	7	93·8	75·8	74	...	24·03	+3·97
Ahmedabad	29·717	N N W	2	92·2	77·1	80	...	30·20	...
Bhuj	29·708	W N W	13	93·5	74·9	76	...	11·30	—0·88
Rajkot	29·730	W	10	92·4	71·8	72	...	20·17	—3·00
Veraval	29·759	W N W	5	86·1	77·8	87	0·01	10·65	...
Neemuch	29·721	N E	9	88·8	71·6	91	0·90	25·85	+3·80
Indore	29·701	N W	7	84·0	69·6	100	1·26	22·43	—0·40
Saugor	29·591	Calm	7	84·8	73·6	95	0·43	38·44	+6·76
Jubbulpore	29·600	E N E	2	81·9	75.1	87	1.16	49·22	+6·31
Hoshangabad	29·617	Calm	2	80·3	73·2	98	1·18	27·36	—12·34
Khandwa	29·656	N W	12	80·2	74·2	96	1·17	16·05	—5·03
Raipur	29·585	Calm	3	80·7	74·6	97	2· 0	31·20	—6·07
Nagpur	29·606	W N W	11	83·3	74·4	92	0·20	27·2	—5·10
Amraoti	29·646	W N W	7	80·1	71·8	93	0·33	20·27	—2·65
Akola	29·681	W	11	80·0	71·7	95	0·55	14·61	—7·45
Surat	29·713	W	L	92·1	78·1	84	...	34·45	—2·51
Malegaon	29·757	W N W	10	86·9	74·1	91	0·02	7·47	—5·90
Bombay	29·785	W N W	14	85·6	71·7	80	...	48·88	—9·78
Poona	29·823	W	11	79·1	68·9	91	0·02	20·14	+6·29
Aurangabad	29·776	W N W	5	79·9	69·2	92	0.01	14·09	..
Sholapur	29·789	W	8	76·3	69·0	88	0·14	12·46	—3·00
Ratnagiri	29·813	S S E	5	82·9	72·9	93	1·52	68·71	—15·44
Belgaum	29·843	W	1	73·3	6·9	97	0·22	21·10	—6·43
Goa	29·859	N	10	83·1	72·4	90	1·81	61·99	..
Karwar	29·851	Calm	2	80·6	74·1	94	1·46	69·81	—25·40
Mangalore	29·915	N W	3	79·8	70·9	95	2·23	76·50	—13·34
Calicut	29·906	N N W	7	79·7	72·6	89	0·50	61·69	—11·48
Cochin	29·920	W N W	M	84·8	76·6	83	0·01	43·94	—19·21
Bangalore	29·878	W	13	78·2	65·4	87	0·22	14·98	+2·73
Secunderabad	29·738	W	16	76·2	69·8	85	0·37	26·07	+8·91
Masuliptm	29·700	W N W	12	85·1	74·5	85	0·01	16·07	—0·39
Bellary	29·809	W S W	12	79·0	68·4	75	0·29	11·72	+6·14
Cuddapah	29·802	W N W	...	83·0	71·7	84	0·17	24·30	+13·47
Madras	29·784	W	11	92·2	81·1	67	..	9·01	—1·22
Coimbatore	29·833	W	9	89·3	70·8	80	...	3·44	—0·40
Trichinopoly	29·839	S W	11	97·1	78·3	64	..	5·16	—0·61
Negapatam	29·814	S S W	4	96·0	78·2	70	..	12·90	+6·31
Colombo	92·940	S W	12	85·0	77·0	75	..	13·89	—1·69

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall, J. J. H.=0·00 (65·29); G. T. H..=0·00 (52·03); St. G. H.=0·00 (53·14); C. P.—0·00 (48·88).

Summary.

Pressure has decreased rapidly to briskly at Saugor, Jubulpore, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti and Surat, but has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction elsewhere. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the Central Provinces. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Neemuch and Ratnagiri, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been strong at Secunderabad. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Rajkot, Allahabad and Secunderabad, 14 at Akola and Trichinopoly and 12 at Bombay and Masulipatam. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 10° above the normal mean at Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Rajkot, Neemuch, Surat and Negapatam, and 5° to 12° below it in Berar and at Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary. The minimum temperature is 5° in excess of the mean at Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased in several places and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over two inches of rain has fallen at Raipur (2·80") and Mangalore (2·23") over an inch at Jubulpore, Indore, Khandwa, Ratnagiri and Karwar, and light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jeypore, Veraval, Neemuch, Saugor, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Poona, Malegaon, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Belgaum, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary. The monsoon gradient on the whole of the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is fairly normal and conditions are very favourable for rain there. Abnormals show that the shallow depression, which was off Masulipatam yesterday, has moved inland and is now somewhere in the neighbourhood of Nagpur. The winds are cyclonic and as the baric gradients are moderately steep, good rain may be expected in Rajputana, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency and at a few stations in the North-West Provinces. At the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency, also, there are prospects of moderate showers. This depression shows a tendency to move in a west-north-westerly direction, and it is very probable that rain will fall in Gujarat also.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

Thursdays observations:—The barometer has risen in the Gangetic plain, North East India and East Peninsula but fallen elsewhere. The decrease is brisk in the Central Provinces and well defined depression is shown there, gradients rather steep and general conditions strongly monsoonish, winds blow from normal monsoon directions and rain is very general except in the North-West of India and likely to continue so. Lashie, Morcara, Mangalore, Pachmarihi, Raipur and Khammamett report over two inches and Sibsar, Silchar, Lucknow Marmugoa, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Chanda and Indore over one inch. The weather is cloudy to overcast, except in the Punjab. The mean temperature ranges from 97° Montgomery to 69° Belgaum, and the heat is considerably greater than usual in parts North-West of India, and less than usual in Madras. The highest maximum is 103° Montgomery.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Allunder, J D, Miss
Amateur Editor
Arkell, Miss
Ascher-Annie, Mrs
Asher, Mr
Aslajee, Mr
Baulch, Mr
Bateson, R H
Belem, Antonio
Binavach, S, Mrs
Berendt, Alfred
Bramer, Dr
Brooks, M, Miss
Brown, W E
Carlsen, J
Cleakona, Mrs
Christianer, P H
Church, W P
Coles, M, Mrs
Courbanaby, Madam
Crafton, William
Cluby, F, Mrs
Cursetjee, F M
Daniel, Henry L
DeCruz, W
Deen Mahamed Kbn
DeSequeira, M Antonio
DeSouza, Antonio
Dodd, John R
DeSouza, Fabian
Dontre, R, Mrs
DeScringi, F V
Douglas, Marion, Miss
Elger, L B
Eltonhead, Alfred L
Erskine, Kellie
Farrell, Chas Francis
Faulkner, W A
Ford, Mrs
Franca, Edvardo
Fries, A H, Dr
Faulding, A G
Gallien, C L
Geacohins, Mary M V
Goldburg, M
Goldstein, Marco
Graham, Mrs J Campbell
Grenet, Ch
Helen, Ethelra
Henricks & Co
Harvey, Surg-Col R
Harris, Gordon
Harvey, Mrs
Hardy, Frank Brett
Hamilton, W P
Hampton, G H
Hancock, Capt F H
Holmes, E J
Hodgson, A C
Hodges, Edward
Hooper, P N
Hughes, Hughes P W
Hughes, Mackenzie E W
Hughes, W H
Hume, James
Hunt, A, Mrs
Huzrat Syed Abkar H
James, T
Joyce, M, Miss
Kellard, W
Kelly, Miss
Keanedy, C T
Kinahan, C J
Kohlhoff, E M
Koud, Simeon
Kouig, Dr
Laundry, A G W
Lawder, A W
Letellie, D J
Lobo, Jose Manuel
Mackenzie, C
Mancion, Carlo
Marinbuck, J
Martin, Kaity
Martin, B J
Massy, Capt H S
Masters, Mrs
Mathers
Middleton, R T
Munson, Miss
Nelson, F
Oliver, Miss
Oliver, Mrs
O'Sullivan, Mrs
Owen, Chas
P Rustomji Setna
Pierre, Gaston, Madam
Pilkington, Miss
Princess, Col
Pritchard, Finlay
Pruce, G
Ramsay, H. Capt
Rahmim, R, Mrs
Redfern, R
Regini, E
Rebeiro, C A
Robinson, F G
Robinson, E S
Rogers, A S
Rolland, A R
Raxburgh, James
Solberg, Peter Collett
Standford, J
Schneider, Fred
Schwarz, C
Scott, Capt Claude
Shepherd, Mrs
Simpson, A
Sorabji N Kuka
Stephens, J
Stogdon, A W
Sykes, P M
Talbot, W S
Taylor, G, Mrs
Thani, Ernest
Tomaso, Marchetto
Thimer, Monteur
Tilbaldi, Madam
Turney, Mrs
Tychiens, P W
Valentine, M, Miss
Walker, H R, de
Warwick and Co
Warburton, E
Wardroper, Col
Walkins, C F
West, E A
Westropp, W
White, R
White, C M
Zuire, G H

To Overcome Weakness.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve, Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain J Bullock sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a General cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Kerbela 1,458 tons, Captain W H Watkey's will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a General cargo.

The s s Indra, 2,333 tons, Captain F L Burkill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (July 29th) with a cargo of 4,501 tons coals and 197tons coke. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRILIA MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Rohilla 2.174 tons, Captain W J Nantes, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Magisty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Major and Mrs FitzGerald, Col St Paul, Mr H Woodward, and Brigade General Lance, C B. For King Gess Sound—Mr C W Randle. For Yokohama—Mr and Mrs Langador. For Colombo—Mr J Eddy Warner, Mr F A Bethune and Mr C T Sheets. For Penang—one deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—August 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
D	Clan Fraser	1330	Henderson	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
H&J	Sabarmati	523	Adum	Not fixed		Shprd&Co
K	Taif	875	Hannah	Not fixed		H C Joosub
L	Java	919	Frohawk	Zanzibar	30-8	M Mackenzie
M	Rheinfels	1773	Weber	Hamburg	5-8	Glade & Co
Q	Pachumba	856	Russell			M Mackenzie&Co
—	Nizain	1818	Cole	Not fixed		P & O Co
Alongside						
H	Satrunji	517	A Fakeeri	Not fixed		Shepherd &Co
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Oriental	5045	Moule	London		P & O Co
2	Persia	2318	Hutchinson	Liverpool	29-8	Graham & Co
5	Hydaspes	1 99	Gordon	Brindisi	25-8	P & O Co
6	Imperatrix	2 31	Nicolich	Trieste	1-9	A L S N Co
13	Malwa	1694	Blackburn	China	6-9	P & O Co
15	Kolpino	1580	Smith	Karachi	29-8	F Muir & Co
16	Swordsman	686	McDermott	Mauritius		V Ebram &Co

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Indra s	Burkill	New Port, July 29.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Rohilla s	Nantes	China. &c.
	Tannadice s	Habecist	Mauritius.
	Nairung s	Bullock	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Kerbella, Captain Watkeys, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Malwa entered for loading yesterday o China, &c.

CALCUTTA

August. ARRIVALS.

20 Ameer s ....Peterkin .....Liverpool, July 19.
Asie bq..................Bernadac.....Madagascar, July 19.

MADRAS.

August. ARRIVALS.

21 Clan Monro s .... Liverpool.
22 Hesper s .... Tyne.
Pa na s .... Calcutta.
Rajpootana s .... Calcutta.

August. DEPARTURES.

21 Australia s .... Calcutta.
Congella s .... Calcutta.
Aglaia s .... Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 24.

From Glasgow.

Armenia s—5 casks whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Persia s—51 cases whisky and 35 cases gingerwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 101 bales printing paper, S A S Dawood.

From Liverpool.

Clan Fraser s—17 crates earthenware, S M Fazal.

From London.

Formosa s—5 cases madierawine, Phipson and Co; 57 cases portwine and 10 cases champagne, Kemp and Co.
Oriental s—142 cases medicine, Treacher and Co; 8 cases writing papers, S A S Dawood; 2 cases books, R Atmaram Sagoon, 6 bales printing papers, John Dickmison and Co.
Leander s—2 cases soap, 1 case perfumed spirit, and 2 cases toilet requisites, Dinsha Burjorjee.
Peshawur s—6 cases papers, &c. H Abdoolally.
Baria s—5 bales brown paper, C A Rahim Brothers.

From Bordeaux.

Rufford Hall s—200 cases cognac, Darabshaw B C Dubash.

From Hamburg.

Rheinfels s—10 bales tissue papers, S A S Dawood.

From Gottenburg

Kolpino (s) 510 cases matches, A. Shaikadum.

From Hull.

Kolpino s—400 cases matches, S. A. S Dawood; 7 cases oil menstores, S. Hibtoola; 12 cases matches, A Shaikadum; 20 crates earthenware, S M Fazal

From Trieste.

Marq Bacquehem s—4 barrels claret, Bamonjee Eduljee; 18 cases glassware, G Poonja.
Imperatrix s—72 cases papers, A H Essoofbhoy; 50 printing paper, K Abdool Hoosein.

From Genoa.

Singapore s—2 casks wine, L CPinto; 3 cases writing paper H Abdoolally.

From Marseilles

Singapore s—5 hogsheads portwine, Souza and Fernandes.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 24.

For Liverpool.

Persia s—11 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 65 bale cotton, Pragjee Dayall; 50 bales wool, B Hurbham; 4 bales silk waste, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 78 bales wool, M Jaitha; 46 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee.

For London.

Oriental s—328 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand.

For Antwerp

Idar s—165 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts linseed Thos H Moore and Co; 213 bales hemp, Nathu Laljee; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 800 cwts myrabolams, 4,000 cwts poppyseed, and 5,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 600 cwts mustard and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.
Clan Fraser s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell.

For Trieste.

Imperatrix s—158 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

For Marseilles.

Persia s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

For Hull.

Kolpino s—193 cwts myrabollams, Vagjee Rechur; 201 cwts myrabollams, Bhanjee Jetha.

For Hamburg.

Rheinfels s—56 cwts wheat, and 237½ cwts myrabollams, O. Martin and Co.

For Genoa.

Hydaspes s—1.017 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Calcutta.

Lalpoora s—100 bales cotton, Phiroze C Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 24.

Hay, Major, Bo, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Neemuch.
Campbell, Col, Ms, Staff Corps, on retirement, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—August 23.

Minter, Capt, Bengal, R A, off leave, to Delhi.

August 24.

Pany, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Poona.
Fitz Gerald, Major, Bengal, Comt, on leave, Australia.
Lance, Brigr-Genl, Bengal, Staff Corps, on leave, to Adelaide

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th August.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B Company:—No. 3448 Vol. S. Walke.

2. No. 3277 Vol. P. Clarke and No. 3278 Vol. C. Corke are transferred from A to F Company from this date.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. The following having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—Messrs. E. H. Hickman T. L. Roberts and R. Pescio to "A" Troop; and Messrs. G. Service and R. D. Huges to "B" Troop.

2. Messrs. W. D. Graham and R. Wehrli on rejoining are posted to "B" Troop.

3. The following promotions are sanctioned:—Corporal T. J. Bennett and Lce Corporal H. A. Payne to be Sergeants to complete the establishment.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th August.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day, Friday, 25th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, Friday, 25th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

2. The following drills will take place next week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Tuesday, 29th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Wednesday, 30th instant, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine and Squad drill.
Friday, 1st proximo, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Tuesday, 29th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Wednesday, 30th instant 8-30 p.m.—Carbine and Squad drill.
Friday, 1st proximo, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

3. All members in possession of arms, ammunition or equipment are requested to return the same to Head-Quarters at once.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—No. 340 Gunner J. H. Bull and No. 341 Gunner P. M. Grant, No. 2 Sub-division, No. 1 Company dated 22nd instant; No. 342 Gunner C. Jost and No. 343 Gunner J. R. James, No. 3 Sub-division, to No. 1 Company, dated 24th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

TO
COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS
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BEEGUM'S No. 1 Indian Wrappers „ 16-0 do.
Do. No. 2 do. „ 15-0 do.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT,

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 24.

BUSINESS, which was paralysed by the local riots during the period covered by our last report, has been since nominally resumed with the return of quiet to the city; but while one of the principal factors in our trade in both of its branches remains more uncertain than ever—instead of having attained the stability which it was expected the recent currency legislation would have given it—neither exporters nor importers see their way to engage in fresh operations. The action of the Secretary of State for India with regard to Council drawings, and his expressed intention in the future, as reported by wire, have demoralized Exchange, which has been made the vehicle of native speculation to a considerable extent; but in which little has been doing in the regular way of business. Rates, after recovering about ⅛d., from the drop reported in our last, declined again, and close on exactly the same level for Bank and Private Paper, as they were last Thursday evening. With the re-opening of the Mills, a little has been done in Cotton for local spinners' account this week, and exporters have made a few purchases, the tone of the market having been dull, in sympathy with the governing markets for this staple. Wheat has been neglected to a great extent by shippers, but is unchanged in value; while Seeds have been in moderate request for export, and steady at some partial advance in prices. Money remains very easy. Government Paper has declined 5-16 per cent., in Fours. Freights have been very quiet with little doing in any position. Since the Import Markets re-opened at the beginning of the week, moderate business has been done at about previous rates.

MONEY.—The further reduction of the Presidency Bank's rates of interest and discount by one per cent., last Thursday, making the minimum stand at the exceptionally low rate, even for the monsoon months, of 3 per cent., was the natural consequence of the utter stagnation of business caused by the riots, supervening upon an already abnormally dull state of trade. The step taken by the directors last week, however, did not have the effect of altering the complexion of the Banks Returns, a farther large addition of 37 lakhs having been made in the week under notice to the Cash Balance, which stood on Saturday evening at 387½ lakhs: while all the items in the Return which go to indicate the state of the trade demand for Money, showed a continued falling off in that direction, the total diminution in trade requirements having been represented by 29¼ lakhs, against a decrease of 40¾ lakhs in the previous week. The Cash Balance was further increased by a material addition to Government Deposits at the Bank's head office, only counterbalanced to a small extent by a decrease at the head office. The market continues to show great ease; and the Bank's minimum rate remains at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The excitement caused here last Thursday, by the unexpected sale of a small amount of Indian Council Bills at 1s. 3⅛d., on the previous day, partly passed away on Friday; and the market opened unsettled at our last closing rates, say 1s. 2⅞ for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 3⅛d., for three months' sight Credits; and a fair amount was sold by native speculators to one Bank at from 1s. 2 15-16d., to 1s. 3 1-32d for Demand Credits, meantime, gradually hardened to 1s. 3⅛d. and 1s. 3⅜., to 7-16d., for delivery in 1894. On Saturday the market was slightly firmer at an advance of about ⅛d., for Bank Bills, and 3-32d., for Merchant's Paper, a fair amount of the latter being reported to have been sold for several deliveries, from 1s. 3 9-32d., ready, to 1s. 3 13-32d., to 7-16d., for April-May. Bank Telegraphic was offering at 1s. 3 3-16d., for February transfer, without finding buyers. Three months' sight Credits opened on Monday morning at 1s. 3 5-16d., and Bank remittance at 1s. 3 1-16d., for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3⅛d for Demand; but owing to a press telegram with reference to Council Bills on India, native speculators bought as much as they could get at from 1s. 3⅛d., to 1s. 3d., Demand, for August-September delivery, and, at the close, 1s. 2 15-16d. Demand was quoted, some £200,000 of Bank Paper having been taken. Of three months' sight Merchants' Paper there was very little offering, for any delivery, sellers preferring to set out until things become more settled. On Tuesday the market opened quiet at 1s. 2⅞d., for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 2 15-16d., Demand, and 1s. 3 3-16d for three months' sight Credits; and 1s. 3d., Telegraphic, December-January transfer, 1s. 3¼d., for three months' sight Credits for January delivery, and 1s. 3 9-32d., later. A little forward Telegraphic was taken for the end of the year: also Credits for next year's delivery at the quotations; but the business passing either way was very limited. There was a weak feeling at opening yesterday at 1s. 2 13-16 to ⅞d., for Bank Telegraphic and 1-16d. higher for Demand, and at 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which several rates a little was done; but quotations soon receded, a demand for Silver setting in, combined with speculative purchasers of Bank Paper, under the belief that Government would sell Council Bills below 1s. 3d. this week. This would, of course, tend to weaken rates further, for owing to the abnormal importations of Silver since May last, combined with this being our "off season" as regards exports, it will still take some time before our market can absorb the proceeds of the Silver. No Councils, however, were sold yesterday, and the market opened unsettled at 1s. 2 13-16d Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 2⅞d. Demand, and 1s. 3⅛d. for three months' sight Credits ready and 1s. 3 3-16d. forward, and remained without change throughout the day, very little business being reported either way beyond a few resales for the mail of ready Bank Paper; and the market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand			........1s. 2 7-8d.
Do.	Telegraphic		......1s. 2 13-16d.
Do.	3 months' sight		..1s. 2 31-32d.
Do.	4	do.	......1s. 3 1-32d.
Do.	6	do.	......1s. 3 1-8d.
Credits	3	do.	......1s. 3 1-8d.
Do.	6	do.	......1s. 3¼d.
Documents	3	do.	......1s. 3 5-32d.
Do.	6	do.	......1s. 3 9-32d.
Francs	3	do.	......159⅜
Do.	6	do.	......160⅜

The weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 9th August, 1893	83,91,000
Add—Silver received during the week	83,65,000
	1,67,56,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	34,90,000
	1,32,66,000
Bullion belonging to private Individuals	52,09,000
	1,84,75,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady on last mail-day at about our last closing weekly quotations for Fours, final rates in the evening having been 105 15-16 for cash, and 105⅞ for the settlement at the end of the month. On Saturday the market was quiet, but steady on the whole, throughout the day. A slight advance in rates for Fours was at one time quoted, at 106 for Money, and 105 15-16 for Account; but this was lost, and, at the close, Friday's final rates were again named. The market was weak and declining on Monday, and rates for Fours receded to 106⅜ for cash, and 106 11-16 for this month's settlement, which were the closing quotations. The new 3½ per cent. Loan was quoted at 97. On Tuesday the market was weak again at some further reduction in rates. Fours opened at Monday evening's final rates both for Money and Account, but erelong declined to 105⅞ and 105¼ in the two positions respectively, these having also been the closing quotations, 97 was still quoted for the new 3½ per cent. Loan. Yesterday the market was dull and drooping and rates for Fours which were quoted at opening at 105⅝ for Money, and 105½ for Account, declined 1-16 per cent. to 105 9-16 and 105 7-16 to ½ respectively at which they left off. A further decline of 1-16 has been established in rates for Fours to-day in a weak market, and our closing quotations are 105½ for cash; and 105 7-16 for the settlement at the end of this month. The new 3½ per cent. Loan leaves off at 97.

Municipal five per cent. Loan is ½ per cent. higher, at 120½. Port Trust Bonds are 1½ per cent. lower, at 104¼.

SHARES.—This market re-opened for business at the beginning of the week, and has since been very quiet in tone with but little fresh business passing from day to day. Compared with our quotations of a week ago, however, we note in Cotton Mill shares an advance of Rs. 25 in City of Bombay, and Presidency; of Rs. 20 in Western India, and Hindustan; of Rs. 15 in Leopold; of Rs. 10 each in Central India, Jivraz Balloo, Oriental, and Swadeshi; and of Rs. 5 in Dhorab. On the other hand, Khatao Mucunji have declined Rs. 15; Lukmidas, and Howard and Bullough, Rs. 10 each; and Manockji Petit, Re. 1¼. In Press shares, Mohmadpura have advanced Rs. 35; East India, Rs. 10; French and Mofussil, Rs. 5 each; and New Berar, Re. 1¼. Khangaum are Rs. 5 lower. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher for the first issue; Delhi and Northern Flour have advanced Rs. 14: and Treacher and Co., Rs. 20. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 20 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Since the re-opening of this market on Tuesday, there has been a steady and moderate wholesale demand for staple *Grey Goods*, at current rates; but of retail enquiry there has been very little; while forward business is very slack in the renewed uncertainty about exchange. Stocks are in much the same position as before, and holders are willing sellers at our quotations. There has been no change of any importance in the position of *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red,* and *Printed Goods*, and rates are generally the same as they ruled a week ago. Buyers of *Locally made Goods* have been operating sparingly: and we report this market unchanged. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* for the week are put down at some 3,000 packages: those of *Local* at about 1,300 bales.

YARN.—Only a small business has been done in *Imported Twist* during the week, and prices are ¼ anna per lb. lower, the tone of the market being quiet. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China have been much smaller than was expected, only 2,500 bales having changed hands at Hongkong during the week ending on last Monday, with Exchange on Bombay Rs. 195¼. China buyers here have been paying more attention to No. 16s. which is easily saleable at full rates, while 20s. has been neglected towards the end of the week. Sales here this week have been about 3,000 bales; and the market closed steady at the following official quotations :—

Twist...	... No. 6s	Mule	As.	4¼	to	4 9-16	per lb.
„ ...	... „ 8s	„	„	4⅜	„	4 11-16	„
„ ...	... „ 10s	„	„	4¾	„	5⅛	„
„ ...	... „ 12s	„	„	4⅞	„	5¼	„
„ ...	... „ 16s	„	„	5¼	„	5 13-16	„
„ ...	... „ 20s	„	„	5¾	„	6¼	„
„ ...	... „ 24s	„	„	6	„	6½	„
„ ...	... „ 30s	„	„	7	„	7¼	„
„ ...	... „ 40s	„	„	8¼			

METALS.—A moderate business has been done in *Copper* which has advanced 8 annas per cwt, and is steady at the rise. *Yellow Metal* is steady at an advance of 4 annas per cwt., Iron is steady and unchanged in value for all descriptions.

COAL.—This market is firm and advancing, and large re-sales have been reported during the week, chiefly of Powell's Dufferin Cardiff, say ready Cardiff at Rs. 15¼; August-September shipment, at Rs. 15¼ to Rs. 16; and September-October, at Rs. 16¼ to Rs. 16⅝ per ton; and ready Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 15¼ per ton. A cargo of Great Western Navigation Cardiff, on the way, has changed hands at Rs. 14¼ per ton. We quote :—

Welsh Hartley,	September-October.	Rs. 15 per ton.
West do.	do.	„ 16 „
Australian		nominal
Powell's Duffryn	do.	Rs. 17 per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Hardly any business for export was done in this staple in the latter part of last week and nothing whatever by local consumers; but on Monday the mill-hands resumed work, and a little has been done by Spinners, while shippers have taken a few hundred bales daily. The tone of the market has been very quiet, when not actually dull, in sympathy with ruling markets at Liverpool and New York; but prices have shown but little movement. The purchases for export sum up about 1,800 bales of Compta Ginned. Oomra and Dhollera descriptions, Bengals, Dharwar, and Westerns; while the Mills have taken some 3,500 bales, consisting of Oomra kinds, and Dhollera and Bhownugger. This evening the market closed steady, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower than they were a week ago.

The want of more rain was still being felt in some of the Cotton districts of the Bengal and Dhollera circles, according to Monday morning's official reports by wire; but otherwise the plants were flourishing; and the condition of the crop, on the whole, was favourable. At Julgaum and Barsee, in the Oomrawattee circle, the plants were in flower, and could scarcely look better than they did in the latter district; while, in the former, they were healthy; at Broach the crop was flourishing; and at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, there had been rain, and Cotton-sowing had begun.

This morning's telegrams from the districts reported a fall of rain at Cawnpore in the Bengal circle, and at Bhownugger in the Dhollera circle, improving the condition of the plants in both these districts; but in both circles generally further rains was needed, the crop, however, continuing to flourish. The news from the other parts of the Cotton area continues favourable; the crop is reported to be excellent at Dhulia in the Oomra circle, where the plants were in flower; and at Hubli sowing was making great progress.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission :—

Cotton—		Per candy.—Per lb. C. & F.
Broach Good	Rs.	200—3 13-16d.
Bengal Fine	„	192—3 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„	182—3½d.
Do. Good	„	172—3 5-16d.
Dhollera Fine	„	202—3¾d.
Do. Fully Good	„	192—3 11-16d.
Do. Good	„	186—3 9-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	„	180—3 15-32d.
Oomrawuttee „	„	192—3 11-16d.
Belatee, Fine	„	203—3¾d.
Do. Fully Good	„	191—3 11-16d.
S G Dharwar Good	„	196—3 25-32d.
Westerns „	„	179—3 7-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1893.	1892.	1891.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week..................	4,203	5,751	4,852
From 1st Jan. to 23rd August ..	1,492,434	1,601,163	1,783,102
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week	4,825	3,397	2,050
From 1st Jan. to 23rd August......	735,917	811,078	971,574
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week	550	1,985	778
From 1st Jan. to 23rd August.....	131,531	137,105	106,322

WHEAT.—Business was again interrupted in this market by a strike of labourers and cartmen in connection with the late riots; but on days when the market has been open the demand from exporters has been upon a very limited scale, the feeling having been quiet, and prices all unchanged.

SEEDS.—This market was also affected in the same way for a time; but the tone has been steady on the whole, and a moderate export business has transpired. Prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* advanced one anna per cwt. at the end of last week, and yesterday, prices of the latter were again higher to the same extent; our closing quotations this evening being as follows :—

Linseed		Rs 7-9-0 to Rs. 7-11-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat		„ 7-2-0	
Do. do.	Cawnpore	„ 6-8-0 to „ 6-11-0	„
Do. Red	do......	„ 6-2-6 to „ 6- 4-0	„

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	61,805	171,863	188,041
do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd August	5,478,954	8,494,107	11,028,592
Linseed for the week......	14,909	26,869	44,734
do. from 1st January to 23rd August......	3,784,842	3,412,659	4,236,531
Rapeseed for the week ...	34,313	17,517	18,475
do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd August......	3,948,924	1,296,734	1,233,372
Gingellyseed for the week	40	2,117	2,378
do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd August ...	944,750	855,210	968,804

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	72,608	182,814	167,496
do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd August ...	4,102,750	7,972,032	10,021,090
Linseed for the week......	68,510	14,160	27,288
do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd August ..	3,564,'86	3,251,654	3,930,073
Rapeseed for the week ...	113,470	8,999	3,009
do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd August.	3,546,806	1,011,936	1,141,185
Gingellyseed for the week.	22,373	...	...
do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd August ...	1,120,225	940,604	1,023,978

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

VINCENT—August 15, at Goruckpore, Agnes Adelaide Vincent, widow of the late Claude Vincent.

KENNION—August 17, at Mozuffepore, Wilfrid Maitland, son of Colonel T E Kennion, late Bengal Artillery.

THIRD EDITION.

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AND
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AUGUST 1893
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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1893.

WE have just received from the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India Dr. J. A. Voelcker's valuable work on the "Improvement of Indian Agriculture" (printed by Eyre and Spottiswood, London.) The author modestly states in the preface that what was intended for a short report on the improvement of agriculture in India, has, through the comprehensiveness and importance of the subject, become expanded into a volume of over four hundred pages—everyone of which, we may add, is close packed with observation and suggestion. Dr. Voelcker, who is Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, was selected by the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the late Sir James Caird, to make enquiries in India, and advise and report on the course to be pursued to effect an improvement of Indian agriculture. His mission, as defined by the Secretary of State, was to enquire and advise upon the improvement of Indian agriculture by scientific means, and on its improvement generally. He arrived in Bombay in December, 1889, and his first tour was devoted to the study of Indian cultivation during the cold weather up to May. In July, he began another tour to see how agriculture is carried on during the rains. He made notes of all he saw, and consulted the officials of the Agriculture Department and all who were interested in agriculture putting together the results, which were circulated privately and discussed at a Conference held in Simla in the following October, under the presidency of Sir Edward Buck. A third tour in the ensuing cold weather brought him to Calcutta, after twice visiting every Province of India—exclusive of Assam and Burmah, which did not come within the scope of his instructions. His plan was to acquaint himself with the agricultural conditions of the different regions of India by close examination of typical tracts, to inspect the educational institutions where agriculture forms part of the curriculum, and by free intercourse with all who had special knowledge on the subject obtain any information or suggestion which might be useful in throwing light on the agricultural needs of the country. Sir James Caird, Sir James Peile, and Sir Charles Bernard gave him valuable aid, as did also Sir Edward Buck and Mr. R. H. Elliot, of Kelso, who is a planter in Mysore and an authority on such questions, and many others whom he met in the course of his tours in India. To this serviceable co-operation was added the advantage of a full year in India, in which he had exceptional opportunities of seeing how cultivation is carried on in the successive seasons, and in regions differing very widely the one from the other.

As to the general question, whether agriculture in this country is capable of improvement by the application of science or otherwise, Dr. Voelcker came to the conclusion that "yes" or "no," may be the answer, according to the part of India to which the enquiry has reference. If the question be asked of parts of Gujarat, of Mahim, near Bombay, of the garden culture of Coimbatore in Madras, and of certain localities in the North-West and the Punjab, the answer would be that there is nothing, or only a very little that can be improved upon. It is otherwise in Khandeish in the Bombay Presidency, and in large districts in other Provinces, where it is easy to suggest improvement. Speaking generally, there is room for improvement, but the difficulty is how it can be effected, having regard to the prevailing conditions. India is peopled by different races, and the systems of agriculture practised in the different parts are as diverse as the peoples. The general idea which prevails in England and even in India, that the system is on the whole, primitive and backward, and that nothing has been done to make it better, is, in the doctor's opinion, quite mistaken. Taking all the factors into consideration, the crops are wonderfully good. At his best, the Indian cultivator is the equal, and perhaps the superior of the average British farmer, while at his worst his state is due to absence of water and manure, and he struggles on in the face of the difficulties thus created with extraordinary patience. He has had a longer experience of growing wheat and other crops than his Western critics; he keeps his land free from weeds; he is ingenious in devising means of watering his crops; he knows the different qualities of soil and their capabilities, and he is an excellent judge of the exact time to sow and to reap. He knows the necessity of rotation, and of letting his fields lie fallow; is an adept at raising mixed crops. The learned doctor speaks in terms of the highest respect of the careful cultivation, achieved by hard work, perseverance, and fertility of resource which he saw in the gardens of Mahim, the central garden of Guzerat at Nariad, and many other places that he visited on his tours. But the fact is that differences inherent in the people themselves make some castes and races good, and some bad, cultivators, while differences of climate, facilities for obtaining water, grazing wood, and the like place some areas at an advantage or disadvantage as compared with others. The modification of the existing conditions must be effected by measures taken by the people themselves, and by the Government. It is the special task of the latter to test and introduce the applications of modern science which are suitable for India, and to diffuse a knowledge of scientific principles amongst the people. That prejudices can be overcome by the spread of education, Dr. Voelcker is encouraged to believe from the adoption of the cultivation of indigo by castes which formerly regarded that plant as unclean; and the general consumption of the potato which was formerly proscribed by the religious prejudice which regarded it as "flesh." Rajputs, Brahmins, and some others, hereditarily indisposed to agriculture, are consequently unskilful cultivators. The caste of the cultivator often decides whether he has the knowledge necessary to the efficient working of his land. In Behar the author saw manure lying about in heaps on a field and fast losing its virtues in the sun; on making inquiry of another cultivator why the owner did not spread the manure the answer was "He is only a goatherd"—he was not of a caste that could be expected to understand husbandry.

The conclusions drawn by Dr. Voelcker from the varying conditions which prevail in India owing to differences in race, soil, and climate suggest caution as to the adoption of special formula, while the very fact of the existence of divergences encourages the hope of effecting improvements which careful inquiry have shown to be practicable. Improvements may be effected by the transfer of indigenous methods from one part of the Peninsula to others where they are yet unknown, subjecting them in the process to the modifications which different conditions render expedient. It is by such adaptations of Indian methods rather than by the importation of Western methods and complicated implements that progress can be most readily achieved. Such Western practices as are most suitable must be introduced and acclimatised by the Government. Improvement, the writer holds, must come chiefly from the people themselves; and secondarily from the Government, which can hasten the process by diffusing general and agricultural education. He insists upon the necessity of having in every Province an Agricultural Department, to give practical effect to the teachings and recommendations of the Department attached to the Government of India. The Director, whose work is largely administrative, need not himself be an agricultural expert, but he should be given a highly trained expert as an Assistant. He disapproves of the former practice of deputing civilians or highly-educated natives to England to study scientific agriculture at Cirencester or Doveton. The English civilian learns nothing at either of those colleges of Indian agricultural conditions, or even of practical English agriculture. The Indian sent to England on the same errand is selected from amongst those who have passed a literary examination at a University, and as such would have no knowledge of or sympathy with cultivators and their requirements. As a rule he devotes part of his time while in England to acquiring, in addition to a knowledge of what has been written in books on English agriculture, a familiarity of law, so that he may soon after his return to India become a pleader. Dr. Voelcker recommends that natives of India, chosen from the agricultural class, or from those in sympathy with it, should be educated in India in agricultural science. If it be deemed necessary to have a certain number of European officials qualified for special duty in the Agricultural Department, care should be taken that they should receive instruction in agriculture carried on under Indian conditions. The author holds that a necessary step to the improvement of agriculture in this country is the gradual removal of the caste prejudices which now stand very much in the way. The chapter which is devoted to the cultivating classes and their peculiarities, is one of the most interesting and suggestive in a very suggestive book.

* * *

THE Government of India have dealt very leniently with the Khan of Khelat, Mir Khudadad Khan. His resignation has been accepted, and his son, Mir Mahomed Khan, is recognised as his successor. The Government resolution sets forth that the evidence taken during the investigation held by the Governor-General's Agent Sir James Browne, assisted by a jirga of Sirdars, left no doubt whatever that he was responsible for the murder of the Minister of the Khelat State, the Minister's son, and the Minister's father, and his confidential agent. A discreet reticence is observed in regard to the murder of an equivalent number of the Khan's wives, for it is the traditional right of Sultans to execute summary justice in their harems, and the Khan having been ostensibly at all events a ruling Chief might be held by his subjects to have acted in that matter within his rights. The Sirdars found that the Khan was guilty of the five murders with which he was charged and recommended that he should be deposed. He himself asked to be allowed to resign in favour of his son, and the Government taking into consideration that he has been an ally of the British Government for many years, in deference to his position and rank accepted his resignation. His son succeeds him, and the Government with a magnanimity which is also sound policy, declare that the position of the Khelat State towards the British Raj will be in no wise affected, and that the son succeeds to his father's musnud with unimpaired rights and privileges. A certain Gohur Khan has in the meanwhile collected 2,000 men, proclaimed himself Khan, and threatened to attack Khelat, where Major Peile, with a small force, has fortified himself to await reinforcements. Five hundred men from each British regiment in Quetta, and four guns, were under orders to march to Khelat, but if as is expected, Gohur Khan takes himself off quietly, things will settle down. The ex-Khan has been a very constant and a very useful ally ever since Quetta was occupied, until now. He was the most conspicuously wild and picturesque Chief at the Delhi Assemblage, quietly. His Sirdars and escort had the long locks and the fierce looks of unmitigated barbarians; they ate the scented soap provided in their lavatories, and pronounced it the best of sweetmeats. They conceived that the tents provided for them, and the furniture—the like of which they had never seen before—were personal presents from the Government and proceeded to pack everything up with intent to take it all to Beluchistan on camels; it was with difficulty that they were undeceived. It was at Delhi, if we mistake not, that Captain Sandeman—afterwards, Sir Robert Sandeman—the Warden of the Marches became intimate with the Mir, and laid the foundation of the friendship which was so fruitful in political results in later years.

* * *

WE called attention last week to the apparently misleading description of the vital statistics in the week during the riots. Though it was then known to the police that over fifty lives had been lost in the disturbances only nineteen deaths from violence were recorded in the Health Officer's report. The fault was not that of the Health Officer, but of those responsible for supplying the returns on which his report is based. The statistics published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, however, seem not only to include the figures for the seven days ended on Tuesday last, but also those which were omitted last week. The total number of deaths returned is not less than six hundred and eighty-one against four hundred and seventy-four the preceding week, equalling a death-rate of forty and a-half, in round numbers, per annum per thousand. The rate in the corresponding week last year was but a trifle over thirty-one, and the average over the past five years twenty-nine and a-quarter. The number now registered as having died from the effects of accidents and violence is sixty-one in addition to the nineteen of last week, but four of them died by drowning and one from the effects of poison. The deaths from fever amounted to a hundred and twenty-six as compared with ninety-three, the weekly average over five years. Eighty-one persons died of phthisis; fifty-one of nervous diseases; a hundred and nine from affections of the respiratory organs as compared with an average of seventy-two; sixty died of diarrhœa and dysentery against an average of thirty-seven. Forty-one children were still-born instead of thirty, and seventy-nine instead of forty-three persons died of old age and debility. Thus it will be seen that the mortality of the days of the riot was far greater than at any other period. Much more human suffering than can ever be assessed or returned in the official statistics doubtless resulted from the unfortunate outbreak. Medical men who might have relieved it and in many cases staved off death were unable to get about even had the friends of the sick ventured out in quest of them. Not merely those shown as having died from the effects of general or local injuries constitute the death-roll of the dark week; the excitement, anxiety, and the irregularity with which food was obtainable produced sufferings and privations and aggravated ailments, which otherwise would not have had a fatal termination. Of those who died of violence, twenty-five were Hindus, one being a Brahmin, and thirty-one Mussalmans. Of the two sects it is remarkable that twenty were apparently budmashes in search of a row. They were never identified by their friends, if they had any, and are shown on the returns as non-resident and unknown. The death-rate, forty and a half, is perhaps the highest on record in Bombad, but if a crumb of consolation be needed it is to be found in the fact that Madras without any abnormal causes shows a death-rate for the corresponding week of over fifty-six per annum per thousand against our forty and a half and a mean of forty-six over the last ten years against our twenty-nine over the last five.

* * *

BY the death after a reign of half a century of Ernest II. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the succession falls to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh as a son of the Prince Consort who was second son of Ernest Frederick then reigning duke. It was anticipated that His Royal Highness would resign his commission in the Royal Navy and take upon himself the duties of his German dignity, but according to Reuter's telegram this morning, it is believed that although the Duke has taken the oath and assumed the government, it is understood His Royal Highness will abdicate in favour of his son Prince Alfred on the latter coming of age. As His Royal Highness was born in October 1874, two years must elapse before the Duke of Edinburgh will abdicate; but the young prince has been educated with a view to his succession to Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. He has been educated in Germany and now holds a commission in the German Army. The Duchies constitute a state consisting of two principal and several smaller detached portions, with an area of seven hundred and sixty-five square miles. The population which numbers two hundred and seven thousand is mainly Protestant. The Crown revenue is roughly thirty-one thousand pounds, and that of the state two hundred and three thousand, almost a sovereign per head being contributed per annum by each individual towards the expenses of the state—certainly no trifling average.

* * *

THE useful service rendered by the local Volunteer Corps, the Light Horse, Artillery, and Rifles during the riots, has led to quite a brisk time in recruiting. All corps are making efforts to strengthen their ranks, and eligible Europeans who have hitherto withstood the glamour of service, are now becoming eager Volunteers. The Light Horse is endeavouring to raise a full squadron, and is now believed to be within measurable distance of success. Every inducement is held out to good horsemen to join, and those intending to become members of this corps cannot find a more favourable opportunity than the present.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will arrive at the Victoria Terminus, at 7-10 a.m., this morning. His Excellency's arrival will be private. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery on arrival. One Native Officer and twelve men, of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, will escort his Excellency the Governor from the Victoria Terminus to Malabar Point. The 5th Bombay Light Infantry will furnish a guard to mount at Government House, Malabar Point, till his Excellency's departure on Tuesday night next, the 29th instant.

MANY of the rioters arrested during the recent disturbances in Bombay will be charged before the Magistrates to-day. Mr. Cooper, First Presidency Magistrate, will deal with the more serious cases, and Mr. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with the minor charges.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG GOTHA.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh yesterday took he oaths and assumed the government as Duke of axe-Coburg Gotha, in succession to his late uncle, uke Ernst II. in the presence of the Emperor Wiliam.

It is understood that H. R. H. will abdicate in avor of his son when the latter attains the age of wenty-one.

THE YACHT VALKYRIE.

The Earl of Dunraven's Yacht Valkyrie has sailed for New York to compete for the American Cup.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Gloucester has beaten Surrey by thirty-two runs nd Middlesex has beaten Lancashire by seven ickets.

TROUBLE IN MASHONALAND.

Latest news from the Cape states that a Matabele mpi ,is again raiding the territory of the Chartered Company, and killing and capturing Mashonas.

The Administrator of Mashonaland telegraphs hat action is imperative.

REPEAL OF THE SHERMAN ACT CONSIDERED CERTAIN.

The belief is gaining ground at Washington, that the early repeal of the Sherman Act is certain.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

The *Times* says that the Indian Government will et into worse difficulty unless it soon declares nally that its standard is gold and that the Rupee shall ultimately represent sixteenpence in gold.

The *Times* deprecates a gold loan and suggests that the India Council should issue Treasury bills for three, six, and twelve months, and adds that these would be readily taken in Lombard Street.

CRICKET NEWS.

Yorkshire has beaten Kent by eight wickets. and thereby becomes the Champion County.

THE CHOLERA.

Cholera has broken out at Duisberg in Prussia.

TRANSPORT OF ARMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

Every consignment of arms or ammunition or military stores transported in any part of British India by railway shall be conspicuously marked with the words "arms,ammunition, or military stores" as the case may be, in such a manner as to be readily recognisable by the railway authorities.

A CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Lieutenant Stewart, Seaforth Highlanders, recently bitten by a mad dog in Kashmir, is being despatched at Government expense to Paris for treatment in the Pasteur Institute.

DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE TO BRITISH OFFICERS SERVING WITH THE 15TH SIKHS.

Government have sanctioned a grant to British Officers with the detachment of the 15th Sikhs, forming an agency escort to Gilgit, of deputation allowance equal to 20 per cent. on permanent pay and staff allowances they were drawing prior to proceeding to Gilgit.

DRAFTS FOR INDIA.

The following drafts will come out to India in the first four troopships, leaving England on the 7th, 14th, 23rd, and 30th September, and reaching Bombay on the 2nd, 11th, 18th, and 25th October. The first troopship will bring—5th Lancers, 35 men ; 7th Hussars, 102 men ; 16th Lancers, 50 men ; 19th Hussars, 45 men ; 21st Hussars, 75 men ; Royal Engineers, 19 men ; and 2nd Suffolk, 53 men. Second troopship—2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 101 men ; and 2nd Welsh Regiment, 132 men. Third troopship—Royal Horse Artillery, 2 men ; Field Artillery, 366 men ; Mountain Artillery, 40 men ; Garrison Artillery, 128 men. Fourth troopship—18th Hussars, 102 men ; Royal Horse Artillery, 90 men ; 2nd Royal Scots, 121 men; 1st Norfolk Regiment, 131 men ; 1st East Surrey Regiment, 151 men ; 1st Hampshire Regiment, 120 men ; 1st West Kent Regiment, 120 men ; 2nd Manchester Regiment, 100 men; and 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 116 men.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 24.

The programme of the Opium Commission's operations has not been definitely settled, but its sittings will probably commence in India somewhere about the middle of November, and will last into March, when the Commissioners will withdraw to England to listen to the valuable evidence of the anti-opiumists there, and write their report. Mr. J. P. Hewett, lately Deputy Secretary, Home Department, will probably act as the Secretary to the Commission. The two native members whose appointments has still to be announced, will be the Maharaja of Durbhanga and the Dewan of Junaghar.

POSTMASTER GENERAL OF INDIA.

Mr. Kisch, Postmaster General, Bengal, will presumably again officiate for Mr. Fanshawe, as Postmaster General in India.

BREACHES ON THE NIZAM'S RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 24.

Heavy rains at Hyderabad caused breaches on the Nizam's Railway.

THE SECUNDERABAD DISTRICT COMMAND.

Major-General Stewart has assumed the command of the Secunderabad District.

AN APOLOGY.

The Rev. and Hon'ble Dr. Miller has exacted an apology from the Editor of the "Presty Tenam," for recent attacks on him, which caused great indignation here.

LAYING OF FOUNDATION-STONES OF SCHOOLS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, Aug. 24.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stones of the Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchandra Garud High School, and the Municipal Vernacular School, No. 1 Dhulia, was performed this evening in the public park with great eclat, by Messrs. A. Cumine, the Collector of Khandesh, and A. B. Steward, the District Judge, respectivel.y The park was tastefully decorated, and the gathering was very large.

EXCITEMENT AT SAVANTVADY.

SAVANTVADY, Aug. 24.

Great excitement prevails in the Christian community, the parishioners being dispossessed of their church by the Karbhari in a suit brought against them by the Goan priest. They have followed the Apostolic Catholic Church.

MRS. BLUNDELL'S BALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 24.

This ball, which was one of the greatest successes of the season, came off to-night. About three hundred and fifty guests accepted the invitation. The dancing hall was beautifully decorated. The K. O. Y. L. I. string band supplied music for the eighteen dances. H. E. the Governor and Lady Harris and the Government House Staff were present. General Blundell, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, received his guests at the portico of the Gymkhana ; his Aide-de Camp afterwards conducting them to Mrs. Blundell. The supper arrangements were very good. Dancing was kept up with great spirit till the early hours of the morning.

DEPARTURE OF LORD HARRIS FROM POONA.

Captains Fowle and Stockdale, A.-D.-C.s, accompany his Excellency to Bombay to-night.

Lady Harris leaves for Bombay on Saturday, with Captain Gabb, A.-D.-C., in attendance.

CRICKET.

AHMEDNAGAR VS. GANESHKHIND.

This match, which resulted in a splendid victory for the Government House Team, came off this afternoon. Ahmednagar went in first, but could do nothing against the bowling of Corporal Sharpe and Captain Fowle, and were all dismissed before tiffin for a score of 75. Lord Harris made a phenomenal score of 101, and then touched his wicket and retired, his score comprised one big hit for 8, some fives, and several fours. Captain Fowle made a hit for seven and Captain Stockdale sent his ball all over the field. Ganeshkind's first wicket fell for 171 when Colonel Harris had made a capital 70. Ahmednagar did not field badly, but their bowling was slow and weak. The scores are as follows :—

AHMEDNAGAR.

1st Innings.

Mr Krickenbeck, b Sharpe	4
Captain Broome, b Sharpe	0
Mr Carter, b Fowle	0
Captain Barton, b Sharpe	7
Mr Kirk, b Sharpe	6
Mr Palmes, b Fowle	5
Mr Betham, run out	0
Mr Gibb, b Sharpe	0
Rev Lord, b Fowle	5
Private Greenwood, c Herron, b Lord Harris	23
Private Warner, not out	15
Extras	10
Total	75

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Captain Fowle	60	31	3	3
Sharpe	65	27	5	5
Captain Stockdale	10	3	1	0
Lord Harris	8	4	0	1

GANESHKHIND.

1st Innings.

Lord Harris, h-wt	101
Colonel Harris, b Carter	70
Dr Martin, b Gibb	42
Captain Stockdale, c Warner, b Gibb	68
Captain Fowle, not out	28
Sergeant Elliot, c and b Gibb	1
Mr Edgerley, b Gibb	5
Private Herron, not out	2
Captain Gabb Corporal Sharpe	did not bat
Extras	13
Total	330

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Captain Barton	110	62	40	0
Rev Lord	120	90	4	1
Mr Palmes	15	20	0	0
Private Greenwood	35	25	2	0
Mr Krickenbeck	40	45	0	0
Mr Gibb	45	49	0	3
Mr Carter	20	9	1	1
Captain Broome	15	19	0	0

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Muttra left here this morning.

ADEN, Aug. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Fine Dhollera	4
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	97 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 5-8
Bar Silver	34 7-8

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER'S OFFICER.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the St. George's Hospital, touching the death of Julius Hecht, aged thirty-four years, lately a second officer on board the s. s. Ehrenfels. The circumstances under which the deceased met with his death, are detailed in the following evidence :—

James Munday, a medical practitioner, residing at Apollo Street, Fort, said : The deceased was the second officer on the s.s. Ehrenfels. The steamer left Bombay Harbour mid-day on the 3rd inst. The deceased was about thirty-four years of age. On the 2nd inst. at about 10 p.m., I was called on board the s/s. Ehrenfels to see the deceased who, I was told, met with an accident. I went on board, and saw the deceased. He was on a table in the aft part of the ship and was cold, pulseless, and had collapsed. I examined him and found that his ribs were broken. I strapped him up, and gave him a stimulant. He rallied shortly afterwards, and told me that as the steamer was leaving the Prince's Dock the hawser was foul of the after-part ventilator, and in trying to clear it, it struck him on the chest and threw him against the after-hatch, as he was on the starboard side of the ventilator. I stayed with him for about two hours and went on board again next morning at 6 o'clock. He was then very weak and had passed nearly a pint of blood. I then brought him to the St. George's Hospital, where I left him. I heard of his death this morning.

James Richard Cottle said : I am assistant dock master of the Prince's Dock. On the 2nd inst., at about 10 p.m. I was on board the s. s. Ehrenfels, which was then about to leave the Prince's Dock, and proceed to sea. We commenced to move her almost immediately. The deceased went to the after-part of the ship. I asked him if he was all clear aft, and he answered "all clear." We then moved the engines astern, and stopped the ship. I then gave the order to let go everything aft, and asked the deceased again if all was clear, and he said "yes." The order was given to slow astern, and then I heard a lascar on the quay tell the deceased to let go. Immediately afterwards I heard a man shouting out as if in pain. I stopped the engine and ran from the bridge to where the deceased was, and found him being held up by two of the sailors. I asked him what was the matter, and he said the rope had struck him on the chest when he was clearing it of the ventilator. I at once went on shore and brought Dr. Munday. I was on board next morning when the police were making inquiries, and one of the sailors pointed out how the accident happened. The s. s. Ehrenfels left the dock next day, and proceeded to sea.

Dr. James Graham Hojel said : I am officiating Resident Surgeon to the St. George's Hospital. The deceased was brought to the hospital at 8-30 a.m. on the 3rd instant, by his brother officers and Dr. Munday. On admission his extremities were found to be cold. The symptoms pointed to a fracture of the ninth, tenth, and eleventh ribs, but owing to a certain amount of swelling and pain a fuller examination was rendered extremely difficult. He never rallied for any considerable length of time, and died on Wednesday. I am of opinion that the death was due to internal injuries which he had received.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally struck on the chest by a hawser,while the s. s. Ehrenfels was leaving the Prince's Dock to proceed to sea.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Hydaspes, Captain E Gordon, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Aden with the English mail, and the following passengers :—

For Brindisi.

Mr E M George
Col D Hutchinson
Mr Hutchinson
Mr C Farquhar
E Buckland
Mr H Dupernex
Mr A Thornet
Miss J Mosley
Lt W P M Pollok
Mr H Marshall
Major H Hay

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An epidemic of enteric fever has broken out among the men of the Wiltshire Regiment, stationed in Jhansi. There are twenty cases in hospital, and two deaths had occurred up to last evening. The cause is said to be the indiscriminate use of filthy aerated waters and supplies from dirty eating shops in the Sudder Bazaar.

Certain disputes among the different sects of Brahman at Srirangam, Trichinopoly, have, it appears, resulted in a memorial to the Governor of Madras, in which the local Deputy Collector is alleged to have caused much dissension by favouring one sect of Hindus more than the other. The official, remarkable to say, is a Mahomedan.

From the 12th to the 18th instant, 3 Europeans, 13 East Indians, 17 Native Christians, 385 Hindus, and 70 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 488 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 405. The deaths are thus classified :—9 from measles, 165 from fevers, 84 from dysentery, 26 from diarrhœa, and 204 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 56·7 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 46·6 per 1,000 per annum.

Captain Menzell obtained a concession a few months ago of the tin bearing area in Tenasserim, which during the last two years has been carefully explored by experts, under the Geological Department. He has now succeeded in raising a powerful company at home, to work the mines. It is believed that no less than two millions sterling would be subscribed, if necessary. The project is one of some importance to Lower Burma. At present more than one half the world's tin is mined in the Straits Settlements, or in the States under the protection of the Straits Government. The output for the year 1891 was, according to an official report from the United States Consul at Singapore, 57,551 tons, of which the Straits supplied 36,061 tons and Netherlands India 12,106 tons, leaving less than 10,000 tons for the rest of the world. If expectations in Tenasserim are realised, Lower Burma may become an important rival to the Straits.

The following appointments have been made consequent on the reversion of Colonel C. Wodehouse, C.I.E., to the Military Department : Colonel G. E. Hancock to be Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, and Commandant of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps. Colonel Hancock's lien on the above appointment is suspended so long as he continues to hold the appointment of President of the Rajasthanik Court in Kathiawar.

The services of the Rev. James Henderson, M.A., Chaplain, Church of Scotland, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The Rev. J. C. Young, of the Free Church of Scotland, has been granted license to solemnize marriages.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., has been appointed Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, and Commandant Kolhapur Infantry Corps, *vice* Colonel Hancock.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Stace, C.B., has been appointed Political Agent, Cutch.

Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald has been appointed First Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Major W. P. Kennedy has been appointed Second Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Mr. L. P. Walsh, C.I.E., has been appointed Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

Captain H. M. Abud has been appointed Third Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

Captain G. B. O'Donnell has been appointed Fourth Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

Lieutenant H. D. Merewether has been appointed Fifth Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

Captain S. M. Congreve-Schneider has been appointed Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Captain J. Davies has been appointed Sixth Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

Lieutenant P. Z. Cox has been appointed Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry Corps. and *ex officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur.

Lieutenant F. W. Wodehouse has been appointed Assistant Police Superintendent and *ex officio* Assistant Superintendent of Police, Palanpur.

Lieutenant N. T. Elderton, 8th Bombay Infantry, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Malegaon.

Mr. J. MacNabb Campbell, I.C.S., is appointed a Senior Collector, vice Mr. A. W. Crawley-Boevey, retired.

Mr. H. F. Silcock, I.C.S., has been appointed a Junior Collector, vice Mr. Campbell.

Mr. J. F. Muir, I.C.S., has been appointed Collector and District Magistrate, Dharwar.

Mr. F. L. Charles, I.C.S., has been appointed Collector and District Magistrate, Belgaum and District, continuing to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Poona.

Mr. H. F. Silcock, I.C.S., has been appointed Collector and District Magistrate, Panch Mahals.

Mr. O. H. L. Napier, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, has been promoted to the First Grade.

Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, I.C.S., on return from duty under the Government of India, is appointed First Assistant.

Surgeon-Major E. W. Young is appointed to the medical charge of the Roman Catholic Orphanage School, Poona, in addition to his own duties.

Major E. C. Spilsbury, R.E., Executive Engineer, is allowed furlough for one year and ten months.

Mr. R. C. Dyson, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, is to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government, Railway Branch, during the absence of Mr. J. E. Dallas.

The October vacation of the High Court, in its Original Jurisdiction, will commence on Wednesday, the 18th October, and end on Tuesday, 7th November. The offices of the Court will open daily during the vacation for urgent work only from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Plaints will be received during the vacation, but they will not be admitted except by permission of the Judge.

Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, Barrister-at-Law, Clerk to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, has had his leave extended until the 16th April, 1894.

Brief details of the accident which occurred at Boscastle, North Cornwall, on 3rd instant, have reached the *Madras Times*. From these it appears that what was but a trivial accident at first, led to the death of the three people referred to in a recent Reuter's telegram—Mr. and Miss Mellish, of Launceston, and Mr. W. L. Ansted, formerly Medical Officer to the Madras Railway Company, and subsequently appointed to the medical charge of the Nair Brigade, Travancore. We understand that the above three formed portion of a party of visitors to Boscastle. One of the gentlemen—which we are not informed—tripped and cut his forehead. Stooping to bathe the wound, he fell into the sea, and two companions, a lady and gentleman, went to his assistance, but being unable to swim, all were soon struggling helplessly in the water. Plenty of assistance was at hand, and the three were ultimately got out of the water, but every effort to restore animation failed, and a doctor pronounced life extinct in each case.

From the review of the external land trade of Sind last year, it appears that while the traffic with Baluchistan improved to a small extent, both in exports and imports, that with Afghanistan fell off very considerably. The bulk of the commerce between Sind and Afghanistan passes through Kandahar, and the decrease is chiefly noticeable in connection with the figures for this city. In 1891-92 Kandahar supplied produce worth forty-six lakhs of rupees, and received about fifty-two lakhs worth in return, but last year the amounts dropped to twenty-three and twenty-nine lakhs respectively. In the case of imports, the largest falling off is under the headings of fruit and wool. The former is accounted for partly by short crops, and partly by the restriction imposed by the Amir. The latter is attributed to diminished demand in Europe and America, and to the growing tendency which exists to send wool to Russia instead of to India. In the case of exports, the falling off is chiefly under the heading of European piece-goods, which have dropped in value from twenty-two to six lakhs of rupees. It is significant that, simulatneously with this large decrease in European piece-goods, the value of Indian piece-goods exported to Afghanistan, has risen from thirteen to sixteen lakhs of rupees. The explanation which is offered by the Collector of Customs in Karachi, is the fact that Indian piece-goods are preferred on account of their durability.

Senior officers of the Indian Army are a good deal concerned, just now, at the anomalous condition of the promotion and leave rules under which they are serving. Some of these seem likely to produce results which can scarcely have been anticipated when they were framed. Thus officers commanding regiments cannot accept advancement to the coveted rank of Colonel on the Staff or on the command of a second class district, without giving up their claim to serve on £700 a year for off-reckonings. Again, by the late separation of gradation lists, promotion to Major-General will be so accelerated, that regimental commandants will have to vacate their appointments before their time of command has expired, and will then become ineligible for Colonel on the Staff or for a second class district and will have to serve at home on 25 shillings a day. The new system of selection will carry with it this hardship only in a greater degree, because, if an officer is so well thought of that his name is submitted for selection, he will lose his regiment and become ineligible for further employment ; and besides this, his pension of £700 will be at once reduced to £460. It really comes to this that, if he is not selected he will really be so much the better off. We give these facts as they have been placed before us, and there is every reason to suppose that they are correct. This being so, the military authorities are bound to turn their attention to the subject and see if some way cannot be found to save the best men—that is, whether those whose marked abilities bring them on the selected list, cannot be saved from being mulcted simply because they are distinguished. The regulations must indeed be in an anomalous state if this is the result they are likely to bring about.

The East Indian Railway earnings for the week ended 12th of August were Rs. 8,27,640. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 6,45,776. Increase, Rs. 1,81,864. Miles open for the week ended 12th of August, 1893, 1,610¼. Corresponding week last year, 1,610¼. Per mile open for the week ended 12th of August, 1893, Rs. 514. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 401. Increase, Rs. 113. Earnings from the 1st of July, 1893, to 12th of August 1893, Rs. 49,16,420. From the 1st of July, 1892, to 13th August, 1892, Rs. 44,79,980. Increase, Rs. 4,36,440.

The Tarkeshwar Railway earnings for the week ended 12th of August were Rs. 4,188. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 4,305. Decrease, Rs. 117. Miles open for the week ended 12th of August, 1893, 22½. Corresponding week last year, 22½. Per mile open for the week ended 12th of August, 1893, Rs. 188. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 193. Decrease, Rs. 5. Earnings from 1st July, 1893, to 12th of August, 1893, Rs. 27,702. From 1st July, 1892, to 13th August, 1892, Rs. 32,509, Decrease, Rs. 4,807.

In the accounts which have appeared in the Bombay papers, writes the *Pioneer*, one cannot fail to be struck with the hardihood of the rioters in persisting in their violence even after the military had been called out. One is inclined to agree with the apparently harsh doctrine laid down by a correspondent elsewhere that too much leniency was shown to the mob and that a little more blood-letting would in the long run have been the better medicine. One incident will suffice to explain our meaning A reporter narrates how a detachment of European Infantry on duty at the Chinchp ogly Fire-brigade station saw two Hindus chase a Mahomedan who was quietly walking along in the early morning. They overtook him, and one of the Hindus struck him over the head with an iron bar, killing him on the spot. The murderer was arrested at once, but his companion made his escape. This was on Monday when the rioting had practically subsided. It is explained that the unfortunate Mahomedan was killed before the soldiers could reach him. In such a case would it not have been justifiable to shoot down the Hindus at sight, as it was apparently plain that they were bent upon assaulting the man whom they were chasing ? Those who defy the law cannot expect to be treated as peaceful citizens, and when troops are employed to support the civil authority they should be empowered to act very summarily against evil-doers. The Bombay rioters, in fact, seem to have escaped punishment in a most marvellous way : they killed each other, which must be a source of satisfaction to the public at large, but they were far too tenderly treated by the soldiers and the police.

It has been noticed that a favourable season for poppy cultivation is almost invariably accompanied by a fall in the local sales of duty-paid opium. The Excise Commissioner of the North-West Provinces and Oudh has recently gone carefully into the matter, and has been able to prove most conclusively that this is due to the large amount of smuggling which goes on. He argues that opium cultivators are compelled to produce a certain outturn at the risk of having their cultivation stopped. When the crop is abundant, they can keep back a large amount, whereas, when the crop is scanty the margin for smuggling is small. In a good opium harvest the wants of the people are largely supplied by the smuggled article, while in a bad season consumers are forced to purchase more from Government. Interesting confirmation is found in the fact that when poppy cultivation is suspended in any particular area, the sales of Government opium in the neighbourhood immediately go up, showing that the people are unable to supply themselves to the same extent as before by smuggling. It is not only, however, from the licensed cultivators that illicit opium is procured. Mr. Stoker writes : "It is brought in also from Nepal and from the Bundelkhand States, where Malwa opium is procurable at very low rates. I have no doubt that all the Bundelkhand districts are overrun with the stuff. They are intersected and interlaced in every direction with fragments of Native territory, each of which serves as a centre for the distribution of cheap drugs and cheaper opium." The market for the smuggled article has been widened by the reduction which has been effected in the number of licensed shops, and the Collector of Farakhabad points out that opium dealers are already beginning to take advantage of the anti-opium agitation to share in the trade. They know, he says, that it is unlikely that any action will be taken to enforce the clause in their contracts requiring them to purchase a minimum quantity of opium. They take their licenses as a means of facilitating the sale of illicit opium. "I have not" he continues, the slightest doubt of the fact. I have issued orders time after time to both the revenue and police officials, but the lower grades of officials in all departments are too much interested in the maintenance of the system to lend a hand in its suppression ; the higher grades are too indifferent, and the result is that the traffic goes on with little or no disturbance" The inference is clear that the immediate tendency of measures to reduce the sale of Government opium, at least in the North-West Provinces, is to facilitate the distribution of a smuggled article which can be sold to the consumer at a much lower rate, and which is consequently likely to be used in larger quantities.

At an inaugural meeting of the Royal Exchange, Calcutta, held at the rooms of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on Monday, the Exchange was constituted an Association working in connection with the Chamber of Commerce, and certain draft rules were approved and adopted unanimously.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND EXCHANGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the face of the Government of India's recent enactment closing the mints against the free coinage of silver, and establishing a gold standard with the rupee at a minimum token value of 1s. 4d., the committee of this Branch of the Indian Currency Association, are deeply perplexed and disappointed at the announcement made by the Under-Secretary of State, in the House of Commons, on Friday last, that he was unable to promise that Council Bills would not be allotted under sixteenpence.

They consider that this announcement, so inconsistent with what has been done, is greatly to be deplored, the more so, as the Government of India in relation to its Council drawings are in an exceptionally strong position, enabling Government with ease to hold out successfully for a minimum of at least 1s. 4d.

The Committee assure the Government of India that the sales of Council Bills, since the passing of the enactment on 26th June, at rates under 1s. 4d., have not only created universal astonishment, but have given rise throughout this Presidency to a feeling of great commercial unrest and of serious misgiving as to the future.

They believe too that, if the present policy of the Secretary of State were further to be pursued, the most mischievous, if not altogether fatal, consequences to the whole currency scheme embodied in the enactment, are to be apprehended.

They consequently submit to the Government of India, the propriety of pressing upon the Secretary of State, the necessity of an immediate adoption of a bolder policy, and of a declaration that no Councils for the future will be sold under sixteenpence.

The Committee respectfully suggest the transmission of the resolution to the Secretary of State by telegram.

JAS. H. SLEIGH.

President, Bombay Branch, Indian Currency Association.

To the President, Bombay Branch, Indian Currency Association.

Simla, 25th July, 1893.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, dated the 11th July, 1893, communicating a resolution passed at a meeting of the Committee of the Currency Association, in connection with the refusal of her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to fix a minimum of sixteenpence for the sale of Council Bills, and requesting that the resolution may be transmitted to the Secretary of State by telegram.

2. I am directed to say that as the Secretary of State had already been made aware of the views of the Government of India on the subject of your telegram, there did not seem to be any occasion to telegraph the resolution as suggested. A copy of it, however, has been sent by to-day's mail to the Secretary of State.

3. I am to observe that the Committee seem to have misapprehended the effect of the recent Act (VIII. of 1893) for the amendment of the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Acts when describing it as one "establishing a gold standard with the rupee at a minimum token value of 1s *4d.*" The Committee will observe, on reference to the Act, that it provides for the closure of the Mints to the coinage of gold and silver for the public, and removes the limit which attached to the amount of gold to be held in the currency reserve. The three Notifications which were issued on the day on which the Act was passed, announced that gold would be received at the Mints in exchange for rupees at a rate equivalent to 1s. 4d., the rupee, that sovereigns and half-sovereigns would be received at the treasuries at the same rate in payment of Government dues, and that currency notes would, on the requisition of the Comptroller General, be issued at Calcutta and Bombay for gold at the same rate. These Notifications were intended to have the effect of preventing the rupee from rising appreciably above 1s. 4d., but neither the Act nor the Notifications fixed that rate as the minimum value of the rupee. The effect of the Act and of the Notifications was thus described by the Honourable Sir David Barbour, in the remarks with which he moved for leave to introduce the Bill on the 26th June. He said :

"It is not intended to do more at present than to stop the free coinage of silver at the Indian Mints, and, as a provisional arrangement, to provide for the issue of rupees at those mints in exchange for gold at the rate of 1s. 4d., per rupee. The making gold coins legal tender, the settlement of the permanent rate of exchange betwen gold and the silver rupee, and the other measures necessary for the final and effective establishment of a gold standard in India, will be provided for by future legislation and in the light of future experience."

In introducing the Bill, Sir David Barbour further said :—

"There is one difficulty connected with the introduction of a gold standard into India, which requires special notice. When Indian Mints are closed to the free coinage of silver, the currency of India will become a token currency of unparalleled magnitude without a reserve of gold ; and this currency will be liable to have additions made to it, by rupees being returned to India from the various foreign countries in which they now circulate, and by rupees being transferred from the hoards in which they are now held.

"Under such circumstances it may well be asked whether it will be possible for us to make the gold standard effective at once. In other words, will the rupee be worth as much as 1s. 4d., from this day forward ?

* * * * * * * *

"It may be that the gold standard can be made effective from the first, though it will not be secure until there is considerable amount of gold in our treasuries and banks. Or it may be that the making of the gold standard effective, and the establishment of it on a secure basis, will involve a long and arduous struggle and necessitate heavy sacrifices. Time alone can show which view is correct."—I have, &c.,

J. E. O'CONNOR,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1893.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, Simla.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3170-A, dated 25th instant, and to inform you that it was submitted to the Committee at their meeting on Wednesday last.

The Committee instruct me to say that they are pleased to learn that the Secretary of State had already been made aware of the views of the Goverment of India on the subject of the Committee's telegram referred to, which they presume were not dissimilar to those expressed in the Committee's resolution. They observe too, with satisfaction, that a copy of their resolution was forwarded to the Secretary of State by the following mail, and they tender their thanks to Government for having done so.

With respect to paragraph 3 of your letter I am to remark, that the Committee do not discover that they have misapprehended the sense of the recent Act (VIII. of 1893) for the amendment of the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Acts. They clearly appreciate the effect of the three Notifications of the 26th June referred to in counteracting any tendency which exchange may have to rise appreciably above 1s. 4d., but they are nevertheless of opinion, that in the adoption of a gold *standard*, with gold coin and gold bullion convertible at the mints, at the rate of "7·53344 grains troy of fine gold for one rupee" and the British sovereign convertible at all Government Treasuries at the *fixed* rate of fifteen rupees for one sovereign, both rates being the equivalent of 1s. 4d., it indubitably involves the establishment of 1s. 4d., as a *minimum*.

That the adoption of the above ratio is merely provisional and does not, in the Committee's opinion, in any wise lessen the *fixity* of that ratio, so long as it remains legally established. They think too, that, for the Government of India or the Secretary of State to depart from this interpretation, or to act inconsistently therewith, would increase the perplexity and confusion already existing in the public mind, and would lend inducement to many unforeseen speculative enterprises or operations calculated to injure and retard, if not to defeat, the object of the recent legislation. As practical evidence of this, the Committee would refer to the general confusion that has existed regarding the scope of the recent Act caused by the Secretary of State's sales at rates under that which the public had understood and accepted as the established *minimum*, viz., 1s. 4d, and to the decline in the value of rupee securities in the London market. These they consider are in no small degree the outcome of a departure from the almost universally accepted interpretation of the Act, and are at the present moment acting adversely, and seriously retarding the fulfillment of the objects of the Currency scheme. Is it not, the Committee would ask, a clear inconsistency for Government to announce that rupees will be sold against gold and sovereigns at the mints and a Treasuries in India at a certain rate, while the Secretary of State is willing to sell the same rupees against gold in London, at another and cheaper rate ?

They believe that to sell Council transfers in London is preferable to selling rupees in India for gold at the same rate, in so far that Government save the cost of remitting gold from India including interest and insurance ; while on the other hand, the buyers of Councils save the same costs as compared with remitting gold to India. It is thus apparent to the Committee that there exists no danger of gold, competing with the Secretary of State's transfers so long as the rate held for does not exceed the minimum of 1s. 4d., plus freight, interest, and insurance, or, say, approximately 1s. 4 3-16d., per rupee.

The Committee think too, that besides the introduction of measures for the purpose of defeating any tendency that exchange might have to rise above 1s. 4d., it would be even more valuable to introduce measures or apply such forces as are at the command of Government, in the direction of preventing any tendency for exchange to *fall below* 1s. 4d. They believe, for example, that the raising of a 3 per cent. gold loan in London for the equivalent of the Rs. 3¼ crores about to be raised in India, would be a most effective measure towards securing an immediate and undoubted success in the working of the new Currency Act, and would prove to be a measure carrying much greater economic results, also that arrangements for closing all native mints and the introduction of the Government rupee, would be a step of incalculable good to the people, as well as a valuable support to the new currency scheme.

Stability, they consider, to be paramount in determining what measures Government should at any time take, and they urge therefore that measures for preventing a *fall* are as essential to secure this end, as those for preventing a *rise*. By this they do not mean that the legal ratis should never be departed from. They think, however, that no departure should ever be in the direction of establishing a lower ratio than that legally recognised : that every step should, as far as possible, be in support of a future advance ; and that the ratio be raised from time to time as circumstances may warrant.—Yours, &c.,

J. H. SLEIGH
President.

The Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association are more than surprised that notwithstanding the remonstrances, regarding the Secretary of State's sales of Councils at rates under 1s. 4d., which have reached the Government of India from nearly all the important bodies representing the financial and commercial interests of the country, as well as from the leading Anglo-Indian journals, that the Secretary of State should announce in the House of Commons, that he is prepared to accept tenders unreservedly at market rates.

They consider that to continue this course, which is so flagrantly inconsistent with the whole spirit and object of the Government of India's recent currency legislation, is deeply to be deplored, and that to do so perpetrates a deep wrong upon India. The Committee cannot understand how the Government of India can be expected to make good the serious deficit shown in their last budget statement, supplemented too, as it now is, by the compensating allowances to be granted to the servants of Government, if the Secretary of State is to follow the course he has indicated.

The Committee would assure the Government of India, that the confusion in trade in consequence of the Secretary of State's last sales is unparalleled, amounting almost to chaos, and that the losses are immeasurable. There is much dejection and a total lack of confidence throughout the whole country as to the future of the rupee, and in many quarters that were strong in approving the currency changes, there is a growing doubt as to the capacity of the Government of India to give effect to their scheme.

The Committee's faith in the soundness of the scheme remains unshaken, and they confidently believe that even now, were the Government of India to secure that bold and thoroughgoing support which is their due, from the Secretary of State, the present stagnation and distrust would be quickly dispelled and the currency scheme eventually recognised as a wise and successful measure.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
President, Bombay Branch,
Indian Currency Association.

Bombay, Aug. 23, 1893.

MILITARY NEWS.

Surgeon-Captain C. J. Sarkies, M.B., 8th Bombay Infantry, has been granted one year's furlough.

Colonel H. B. Jacob, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted three months' leave, on medical certificate.

Major H. Hay, Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, 1st Bombay Lancers, has been granted leave for one year.

Lieut. W. Jefferies has been transferred to the Supernumerary List of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Second Lieutenant W. R. Hay, Royal Artillery, has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Second Lieutenant A. A. P. Waller, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant A. H. Bolton, Indian Staff Corps, and Lieutenant P.H. Cunningham, Indian Staff Corps, have been allowed to return to duty.

The Government of India have decided that the rules lately published, regarding the defence of soldiers in Civil Courts, apply to Native as well as to British troops.

The Government of India have ruled that the furlough allowances of Officers fixed in sterling and paid in India, should be paid at the rate of exchange fixed annually for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and the Indian Governments, which is for the current year 1s. 2½d.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the grant of furlough, on private affairs, in special and exceptional cases, to Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the British Army, who may not have completed the qualifying service necessary for the grant, on the understanding, that these special furloughs are included in the total number admissible.

The North-Western Railway Volunteer Commanding Officer, having represented that, owing to the severity of the Punjab climate during the greater part of the drill season, it would be almost impossible for the members of the Corps to adopt khaki drill uniform, as laid down for Volunteers. Corps in the plains has been allowed to adopt a khaki serge uniform instead, and the Commander-in-Chief has been informed that, such Volunteer Corps in the plains as desire to adopt khaki serge uniform, in preference to khaki drill, may be permitted to do so.

The Rev. T. B. Pandian, of the Baptist Mission, Madras, who recently proceeded to England with a view to drawing attention to the sufferings of Pariahs in that Presidency and if possible to obtain the amelioration of their lot, has been interviewed by the *Christian Commonwealth*. In the course of the interview he said one of the woes of the Pariah was that the marriage laws of the Pariahs sadly need revision. Polygamy is rampant, and the ignorant Pariah craves for a fresh bride every year, and he never troubles his head as to what becomes of his old wives when he takes a new one. Likewise, the wife no longer cares a jot what becomes of the husband when he has taken unto himself another wife, trying to marry again herself. And they both leave the children of their marriage almost as waifs and strays. Another misfortune, Mr. Paudian went on to say, is the cheap labour exacted of the Pariahs by the landlords and zemindars. The Pariah is made to work everywhere—in the garden, the field, by the well side, in the cowshed, in the stables, in sumptuous banquet—everywhere. Their pay is simply miserable, and it is a problem how some of them manage to exist. They seldom ply a trade, and abject slavery seems to be their fate. Separate schools should be provided for these people, taught and inspected either by Christians or men of their own class. Caste people should have nothing to do with them. Industrial schools should also be established in convenient localities. In order to elevate these people two things are necessary : First, emancipation from the disabilities under which they now labour ; and, secondly, educational facilities, both intellectual and industrial, must be placed within their reach, untrammelled by the interference of hostile officials.

There is a strange element of honesty and phonetics in the following letter, which a Bombay correspondent sends to the *Chemist and Druggist* :—To the Blankenkoe Shop, Bombay. Sir,—I beg to state that I hope you will sent me following Fiseck. Give the man that bring this letter and you take from him Rupees without take rupees you no give the following Fiseck :—

	oz.
Tincher Faray per Kolourdam	4
Tinchor Distaliss	3
Farite Koeney Saraytatiss	2
Potas Aydeydam	3
Soeda salisa	2

This was what the house supplied :—

	oz.
Tinct. ferri perchlor.	4
Tinct. digitalis	3
Fer. et quin. cit	2
Potass. iodid	3
Sod. salicyl	2

At a meeting of Members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on Monday, a large Committee was appointed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and determining the most suitable way of recognising the services rendered to the commercial community and public of Calcutta, by the Hon. Mr. J. L. Mackay, who is about to leave India.

THE LATE RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a letter sent on behalf of the Anjuman-i-Islam, this day, to the promoters of the fund for the relief of distress amongst Hindus and Mahomedans, during the late riots, and I shall be obliged if you will kindly give it publicity in your next issue.—Yours, &c.,

FATEHALI SHAIK AHMED,
Hon. Sec., Anjuman-i-Islam.

To the promoters of the fund for the relief of distress amongst Hindus and Mahomedans during the late riots.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the resolution passed unanimously at the meeting of the members of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay held yesterday.

You will observe therefrom that the members are willing and ready to co-operate with you in this as well as any other movement, having for it object the re-establishment of peace and friendship amongst the two communities.

I may mention that the meeting of yesterday was well-attended, and that leading members of all the different sections of the Mahomedan community were present.—Yours, &c.,

FATEHALI SHAIK AHMED,
Joint Hon. Sec., Anjuman-i-Islam.

The following is the copy of the Resolution passed at the meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, held on the 22nd August, 1893:—"That this meeting is glad to hear that a movement has been set on foot to start a fund for the joint benefit of the Hindus and the Mahomedans, and that this meeting declares itself quite ready and willing to co-operate and to assist in the movement for the fund, or in any other movement that might be made."

Bombay, Aug. 23.

SOLDIERS' REFRESHMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reporting the debate which took place at the Municipal Standing Committee yesterday, on the question of provisioning from the municipal treasury, a portion of the troops employed in the suppression of the recent riots, your reporter says that "with the exception of Mr. Kabraji, the Chairman, and all the other native members who were first opposed expressed their approval of the action of the Commissioner, and it was finally resolved to record the letter of the Commissioner without any addendum." Allow me to point out that the report is inaccurate with regard to the "native members" generally, and with regard to me particularly. I do not remember a single member, including the Chairman who was opposed on the principle involved in the question withdrawing that opposition at all, till the last, and I do not understand why your reporter should honour me by singling me out as the only one not doing so. The opposition rested on the ground that the Municipal Commissioner's interpretation of sub-section (c) of Sec. 64 of the Municipal Act was wrong, and that the duty of supplying food and provisions to the military in times of a riot or a civil war in the city, devolved on Government and was not contemplated to fall on the Municipality under the Act. That this contention which was as much mine as that of the other "native members" was adhered to by all of them till the last, and even after the meeting was dispersed, is what I can stoutly maintain of my own personal knowledge both at and after the meeting, and your reporter is utterly in the wrong, I repeat, in leading the public to believe that they gave way in the end. As regards recording the Commissioner's letter without any addendum to it, your reporter cannot with any truth exclude me from the other "native members" who voted in its favour. For it is a matter that can well be left to the Corporation if they chose, and I was therefore not in favour of tackling on to the resolution any rider expressing regret or imputing censure to the Commissioner, nor was I silent on the subject, I distinctly said that there was no necessity for any rider of that sort. Possibly your reporter may not have heard it, but that was not my fault. The expression of approval of Mr. Acworth's prompt action and earnest exertions in suppressing the riots was quite a different matter from the question at issue, and that was a matter in the approbation of which, far from being an exception, I heartily joined the other "native members." But this approval of his high sense of duty and fearless public spirit, does not mean an approval of his misinterpretation of the Act—"his reading the Municipal Act in the light of the Police Act" as I remarked at the meeting—and from this you are not justified, I humbly submit, in saying that "the Commissioner having explained his action the opposition of all but one member was withdrawn." It is true that Dr. Bhalchandra and others felt much satisfied at a certain stage of the proceedings; but they were satisfied at what? When I said (which is also not reported) that it would have been a different matter if the Commissioner had for the present made an advance from the Municipal treasury with the ultimate object of recovering it from Government, and when Dr. Bhalchandra asked if a refund might not be asked from Government, then the Commissioner seemed so far to lean towards this view of the case that he said "it was open to the Corporation to correspond with Government on the subject." And it was this reply of the Commissioner that gave so much "satisfaction" to the "native members." You say in one place that after all the "native members" had with "one exception" withdrawn their opposition the "amount was sanctioned" I am sorry to find that here again you are misinformed. This was not an amount to be sanctioned by the Standing Committee, and no sanction was given because no sanction was asked. —Yours, &c.,

KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

SMALL CAUSE COURT INSTALMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court has, within the last few days, issued an official circular, to the effect that no payment of instalments will be made to any individual on behalf of a plaintiff, notwithstanding his producing a written statement over the signature of the plaintiff. Hitherto, almost every business man sent his ramosee to the Registrar with a duly signed note, mentioning the sum of instalment fixed by the Court, and requesting payment to bearer. The note, on presentation to the Registrar, was at once acknowledged, and payment made without any hesitation. Now according to the new rule, enforced without notice or without any apparent reason, the plaintiff must attend in person, if he wants to receive his monthly amount. If this practice be continued, people will be put to unnecessary trouble. I hope, therefore, some energetic member of the bar will, after making due inquiry, invite the attention of the Court to the inconveniences of this order, and the desirability of its withdrawal.—Yours, &c.,

E. C. M.

Chinchpoogly, Aug. 24.

NOTES FROM JUBBULPUR.

OUR Jubbulpur correspondent writes:—Mr. Woodburn, the officiating Chief Commissioner, is expected here from Nagpore on the 24th instant, by the E. I. R. passenger train. Preparations are being made to give our new Chief a hearty welcome. Mr. Laurie, Secretary, accompanies him. They will travel, via Raipur, Umaria, and Kutni. Mr. Woodburn remains here till the 31st instant. He will find the Municipality in better working condition now than it ever did, under its able President, Mr. J. H. Stanyon, barrister-at-law. The improvements in the Municipality since September last year are extensive.

At last, a Principal for the Jubbulpur College has been found, not in India, but in England, in the person of a Mr. Archibald, on a salary of Rs. 850, that is if the Rajkumar School is not removed to Raipur. Mr. Firth, Professor of Mathematics and officiating Principal of the College, will retire from the service in November next. In him, the institution will lose a good all round man, and a mathematician of no mean order.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 12th August was 248, against 244 and 264 in the two preceding weeks and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 72. There were 21 deaths from cholera, against 31 and 18 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 13. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were 8 deaths from tetanus against 11 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 108 and 37 respectively, against 77 and 35 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·7 per mille per annum, against 22·1, the mean of the last five years.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

A SEVERE CRITIC.

MR. T. Narayana Sastri, a Pleader of Cuddapah, has favoured the *Madras Mail* with the following comparisons between "the average educated Englishmen and the average educated Hindu":—

My object is not to vilify the Hindu Nation, but to point out their short comings. The Hindu has his bright side as well as the Englishman has his dark side. There is no use of showing the Hindu his bright side, but he badly needs reminding of all his faults, so that he may at one time or other improve his conduct. Let the reader not suppose that in pointing out these faults I am free from them. I freely confess I belong to the class of the average Hindu depicted in the following lines:—

1. The Englishman is actuated by high principle and sterling honesty of purpose. The Hindu is guided by no high principle and no honesty of purpose.

2. The Englishman is industrious. The Hinn is idle.

3. The Englishman has an engrossing love of toil and work. The Hindu has an engrossing love of pleasure and idleness.

4. The Englishman is true even in small things. The Hindu is false in things great and small.

5. The Englishman is fast to his friend. The Hindu is unfast to his friend.

6. The Englishman is true to his words. The Hindu proves false to his words.

7. The Englishman is regular and punctual. The Hindu is irregular and unpunctual.

8. The Englishman is methodical and orderly. The Hindu is unmethodical and unsystematic.

9. The Englihhman is respectful to his superiors. The Hindu is abjectly servile to his superiors.

10. The Englishman is kind and courteous to his inferiors. The Hindu is arrogant to his inferiors.

11. The Englishman loves truth. The Hindu admires falsehood.

12. The Englishman well regulates his passions, has high self-control. The Hindu ill regulates his passions, and has deficient self control.

13. Religion, morality and reason strongly influence the daily conduct of the Englishmen. No religion, no morality, no reason influences the daily conduct of the Hindu.

14. The energetic Englishman has a soul of goodness. The energetic Hindu has a soul of wickedness.

15. The Englishman puts his conscience into his work. The Hindu does not put his conscience to his work.

16. The Englishman has largeness of mind. The Hindu is narrow-minded.

17. The Englishman is sound in conscience, morals, and habits. The Hindu is corrupt, self seeking, dishonest in heart, not bound by truth.

18. The wealthy Englishman is frugal and virtuous. The wealthy Hindu is corrupt, luxurious, and vicious.

19. The Englishman thinks deeply. The Hindu does not think at all.

20. The Englishman has a delicacy of manner. The Hindu is an unmannerly wretch.

21. The religious fervour of the Englishman invigorates him and inspires him to noble deeds. The religious fervour of the Hindus makes him a fatalist. The noble sufferings and valorous achievements of heroes of the Hindu Epics of Ramayana and Mahabhatara, which he devours every day, or rather which he makes a *Parayanam* of (to use a Hindu idiom), do not influence the daily conduct of the Hindus. The Ramayana, the Mahabharata, and the Bhagavadgita are holy books containing treasures of wisdom, prudence, morality, piety, duty, and love to all men. But the poor Hindu who reads them lacks enthusiasm to act out the great precepts contained in them.

22. The patriotism of the Englishman exhibits itself in conduct, action, and work. The patriotism of the Hindu exhibits itself in making speeches, in sending contributions to newspapers, and not in deeds at all.

23. The Englishman lives for his country. The Hindu lives for himself.

24. The Englishman's world is his God. The Hindu's little self is his great God.

25. The Englishman is on the high road to prosperity. The Hindu is hovering on the brink of ruin.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN KASHMIR.

THE silver coins of the Kashmir State are the Nanakshai, and other Shai, Rupee = 16 annas, the Chilki = 10 annas, and the Kham Rupee = 8 annas, and with these coins the State, through the Treasury Officer, pays the salaries of its officials, and the cost of all works done for the State.

One would therefore naturally suppose that these coins were consequently good and legal tender for all the necessities of life in the limits of the Kashmir State; but no, the shop-keepers refuse to accept them in payment for stores supplied except at a heavy discount (one and two annas in the Rupee) and the Post Office and Telegraph Office calmly inform you that "the acceptance of Kham Rupees is strictly prohibited," so that any one, not in possession of Government of India coins, commonly known in Kashmir as "Double Rupees" can neither avail himself of the telegraph line, be the matter never so important, nor can he obtain delivery of any parcels from, or send any parcels through or purchase postal stamps at the Post Office; nor, in fact do ought else than thankfully receive such letters and papers as may be fully prepaid.

It bears exceedingly hard on those who receive payment in the coin of the country that they cannot employ it again in payments on their own account, and I very much question whether it is in the power of any person or Public Department to refuse to accept at current rates the coin of the country in which he or it is residing or situated.

Imagine were the Indo-European Telegraph Company, whose line passes through a number or European countries, to refuse to accept payment of telegrams in anything but rupees or shillings, those being the current coins at either end of the line; or were the Postal officials in Paris to demand that letters for London must bear English labels, only purchaseable with English money or *vice-versa*. Yet this is precisely what is being done here.

Let the Government of India either announce that on and after a given date the Kashmir State coins will not be current in Kashmir and that British Indian coins will alone be considered legal tender, or else (this being rather a heroic measure for which they are perhaps hardly prepared), inform the Postal and Telegraph officials which are under the Indian Government, that they must accept the coin of the country in which they are established, the Government bearing the loss, if any.

Lord Northbrook when Viceroy of India, declared that "the Post Office and Telegraph Office were institutions for the use and convenience of the public, and that they should not be regarded as a source of revenue to the Government," but the principle laid down in this notable and praiseworthy utterance has long been lost sight of, and the Departments seem to seek, by vexatious rules and regulations, how best they can vex the soul of the public.

Last year an officer I know was in a station where it took letters three weeks to reach him. He received a V. P. P. notice from Srinagar, and by return post he sent a remittance, only to have it returned to him six weeks later, with the intimation that "as the parcel had not been taken delivery of within 21 days after arrival (that is the very day on which he received the notice), it had been returned to the sender." Can Red Tape folly go further? So much for the Post Office.

Now for the Telegraph Office. A friend of mine wishing to send a deferred message accompanied it by a Kham Rupee, 8 annas. This was promptly returned with the usual intimation that it could not be accepted. He then sent a "Double Rupee," and the Telegraph official returned him the change by a Kham Rupee. Can Red Tape cheek go further? I trow not.

The worst of it is that the unhappy visitor is entirely without redress in the matter from the British authorities, who have however at time shown themselves only too ready to visit with condign punishment any unwitting or unwilling offence against the laws and cutoms of the country, (having on one occasion turned out of the State at a moment's notice an unfortunate man whose dogs had, during his absence from camp, chased a calf into some water where it was drowned; and on another occasion a man who accidently shot his shikari who had moved a long way from the place in the line he had been told to occupy, and whose unintentional death had been compensated for to the complete satisfaction of his friends and relatives) One sufferer from the unjust and I believe illegal state of affairs as regards the Kashmir coins told me he had written to the Assitant Resident on the subject, and received the following reply:—"I don't know anything about the rule on this matter; and yet what greater offence against as State can be imagined than the depreciation of its coinage!—*Englishman*.

THE D.-U.-K. Railway earnings for the week ended 12th of August were Rs. 21,280. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 17,582. Increase, Rs. 3,698. Miles open for the week ended 12th of August, 1893, 161 2-5. Corresponding week last year, 161 2-5. Per mile open for the week ended 12th of August, 1893, Rs. 132. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 109. Increase, Rs. 23. Earnings from the 1st of July, 1893, to 12th August, 1893, Rs. 1,27,029. From 1st July, 1892, to 13th August, 1892, Rs. 1,13,592. Increase, Rs. 13,437.

THE HIMALAYA BANK PROSECUTIONS.

THE inquiry before the Magistrate of Dehra Dun into the charges against the late officials of the Himalaya Bank was continued on Monday.

Pirbhu Lall, late head clerk of the Bank who gave evidence in Hindustani, examined by Mr. Vansittart, deposed how the balance-sheets were usually prepared, and identified those for 1890 and 1891. About the end of 1891 Moss sent him to Dehra with the balance-sheet and interest-sheets for the last half of 1890. He took them to Mr. Wilson's house, where Wilson, Munton, and Leahy examined them. He took back only the balance-sheet, and Moss ordered him to prepare another. He proved the hundis drawn on the 20th June 1890 by Wilson and Munton.

Cross-examined by Mr. Melvill, he said that when he took the balance-sheet to Dehra, to the best of his recollection the auditor's signature was not on it.

The next witness, Mr. Webb, manager of the Mussoorie Bank in 1890 and for 13 years previously, proved a letter from Wilson on the 24th February 1891, arguing against the proposed loan from the Mussoorie to the Himalaya Bank, as the latter was in the worst possible state, and only a few depositors would benefit. Witness was present at a joint meeting of both Boards. There was no discussion as to whether the loan should be arranged or not; only whether it should be one lakh as the Himalaya Bank wanted, or half a lakh as witness proposed, or something between those sums. One lakh was agreed to, and a mortgage for three and a half lakhs, to cover the deposits as well as the new loan of a lakh, was eventually signed. Witness objected to give up the mortgage deed as it was his title as liquidator of the Mussoorie Bank to sell the properties mortgaged; so it was marked and returned to him till wanted. Rs. 65,000 were advanced before the deed was signed, and the balance Rs. 35,000 was paid on its execution. Rs. 14,000 of the balance were paid by draft and Rs. 21,000 transferred to Mrs. Wilson's account by a written order from Moss, produced. Rs. 10,000 had been paid to Mrs. Wilson previously, out of the Rs. 65,000 advanced, by the written order of Moss on the 4th March. Witness made no condition with regard to Mrs. Wilson's deposits. He proved the advance of Rs. 25,000 to the Himalaya Bank in June 1890, on the personal guarantee of the Himalaya directors. Deposits amounting to about Rs. 70,000 had fallen due to the Mussoorie Bank, which the Himalaya Bank could not pay. About two lakhs so fell due in 1890, and were not paid. His directors knew this, and he renewed these deposits. There was no option. Had they been pressed the Himalaya Bank would have closed. Witness said Mr. Scott owed the Mussoorie Bank over Rs. 1,10,000 in 1890. The Himalaya Hotel was then the only security, the value just covering the debt. Since then witness had advertised the hotel for Rs. 90,000, but he had not sold it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alston, the witness said he never had a conversation with Wilson as to the payment of his wife's deposit. Asked whether the non-payment of the Mussoorie Bank's deposits might not merely mean that the Himalaya Bank was short of cash and not necessarily insolvent, witness said it might mean that the payment of so large an amount was inconvenient. He was not prepared to say that the Bank was then insolvent, but he inferred from the non-payment that it was in great difficulties.

Mr. J. J. Smith, examined as an expert in Mussoorie house property, and as having valued the houses held by the Bank, and transferred to the Mussoorie Bank, read his notes of the valuation and they were put in. He will be cross examined to-morrow.

THE NEEDS OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

LET us measure, says a writer in the *Fortnightly Review*, the efficiency for war purposes of the cruisers belonging to England and France by the number of ships that a single English or French cruiser has respectively to defend. Great Britain has one cruiser or sloop of over 900 tons to every 71 merchant vessels, and one to every 41 steamers; France has one cruiser to every 80 merchant vessels, and one to every 11 steamers. A great increase in the navy of large steamers like the City of Paris (or better if procurable) is absolutely necessary. The French have four times as many steamers with a speed of over 12 knots, in proportion to the numbers of their mercantile marine. The French fast steamers number 526, of which 109 make twelve knots and over, to the English 328.

The armament of our war vessels compared with that of two naval Powers, such as France and Italy, is also most unsatisfactory. Granted the value of very heavy ordnance, we are as badly off in the number of powerful guns of large size we possess as in the number of our modern battleships. Now that the Victoria is gone, there are only four of such guns mounted on our warships—two on the Sanspareil and two on the Benbow. Add to these the four 80 ton muzzle-loaders of the Inflexible, and a total of eight guns only is reached. The Italians, on the other hand, have 28 guns of 100 tons and upwards distributed between 7 of their battleships; and their neighbours, the French, have 14 heavy guns distributed between 6 battleships, so that these two nations have between them 42 of the heaviest guns mounted in 13 vessels. Each of the 7 Italian battleships carries 4 of these heavy guns, whilst 2 of the French ships carry 3, and 4 of them 2heavy guns each. Compare this with the two only that are mounted in each of the two above-named English ships, which suffer from the further great disadvantage of a free-board so low that they could not fight their foremost guns in a seaway. The training of the two heavy guns of the Sanspareil is likewise much restricted, and her stern and quarter defence is confined to one 29-ton gun. The heavy guns, both of the Italian and French ships, possess the further advantage over ours of being mounted at a greater height above water, and commanding an all-round fire. Out of our 67-ton guns, 56 are mounted between 14 battleships. There are also 16 guns of about 45 tons each, divided between four other of our ships. These, together with the 10 guns of 80 tons and upwards already mentioned, make altogether a grand total of 82 heavy guns in the British navy. Against these France can set 50 guns of over 48 tons, in addition to 14 of 75 tons, total 64; whilst Italy has 16 guns of 67 tons, in addition to 28 of 100 tons and upward, total 44. These two Powers, therefore, have between them 108 guns mounted to England's 82; so that were they to combine against us (assuming the superiority of the heaviest gun as weapons of destruction), our battleships would be overpowered. I put little faith, however, in our monster guns or the machinery by which they are worked, and their immense weight added to that of their turrets sinks the ships three feet below their proper load-draught, whereby their safety is endangered and their fighting power in heavy seas is very injuriously affected. In conclusion, about forty of our vessels are armed with muzzle-loading guns, which are quit the worst in the world, and have been discarded by all other navies. These muzzle-loaders shoud be changed at whatever expense. The guns of the Inflexible, Agamemnon, Ajax, and Dreadnought, stand in this category. The retaining of such obsolete armament would mean insuring defeat.

THE DIRECTOR'S VADE MECUM.

QUESTION—What is your duty as a director?
Answer—To give my name to a prospectus.
Q.—Is there any necessary formality before making this donation?
A.—Yes; I am to accept a certain number of qualifying shares in the company obtaining the advantage of my directorial services.
Q.—Need you pay for these shares?
A.—With proper manipulation, certainly not.
Q.—What other advantages would you secure by becoming a director?
A.—A guinea an attendance.
Q.—Anything else?
A.—A glass of sherry and a sandwich.
Q.—What are your duties at a board meeting?
A.—To shake hands with the secretary and to sign an attendance book.
Q.—What are your nominal duties?
A.—Have not the faintest idea.
Q.—Would it be right to include in your nominal duties the protection of the interests of the shareholders?
A.—As likely as not.
Q.—Would it be overstating the case to say that thousands and thousands of needy persons are absolutely ruined by the selfish inattention of a company's direction?
A.—Not at all—possibly understating it.
Q.—I suppose you never read a prospectus to which you put your name?
A.—Never.
Q.—Nor willingly wish to ruin anyone?
A.—No; why should I?
Q.—You are guilty of gross ignorance and brutal indifference?
A.—Quite so.
Q.—And consequently know that, according to the view of the Judges, you are above the law?
A.—That is so.
Q.—And may, therefore, do what you like, without any danger to your own interests?
A.—To be sure.
Q.—And consequently will do what you best please, in spite of anything and anybody?
A.—Why, certainly.—*Punch*.

PREPARING FOR A DISSOLUTION.

IMPORTANT LETTER BY MR. GLADSTONE.

MR. GLADSTONE has addressed the following important letter to Mr. John Cowan of Beeslack, Mid-Lothian:—

10 Downing Street, Whitehall,
31st July, 1893.

Dear Sir,—When addressing the electors of Mid-Lothian before the general election, I pointed out to them the various questions which would require to be disposed of in any bill for the better government of Ireland as consequences of the widespread and apparently general desire for the retention of an Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament. That desire has now been met by the votes of the House of Commons in Committee on the ninth clause of the Government of Ireland Bill.

We are not insensible of the advantages of this retention, and they are by no means confined to any bearing it may have on the question of supremacy, for they also carry some important consequences in practical matters, especially finance. But we on our side have desired that nothing should be done in the dark, and have particularly urged the country from the first, that, for the sake of obtaining the advantages attaching to retention, certain incongruities and inconveniences would have to be faced. These are not in themselves inconsiderable, although they are justly to be regarded as trifling when put into comparison with the great objects of the bill, first among which is to secure that chief aim of government, so sadly missed in Ireland for the last 100 years—viz., the contentment of the people, and a fair measure of happiness and prosperity.

The first of the incidental questions attaching to the subject of retention were whether the entire present number of 103 Irish members were to be retained; on what basis, if that number was to be reduced, the reduction should rest; and whether the members who were to appear at Westminster should be selected by the Legislature in Dublin, or by a separate popular election involving something of an electoral reconstruction for Ireland.

The House of Commons has decided on reducing the number of 103 to 80, in conformity with the relation of the present Irish population to that of Great Britain, and has also determined that these 80 members should be directly and separately chosen. Thus far the arrangements present no feature which calls at present for remark. But there was greater difficulty in disposing of the question whether the 80 representatives to be returned to Parliament were to come there with the full powers of their British colleagues, and to be entitled to vote not only upon questions locally belonging to England, Scotland, and Wales, or whether they were to vote upon Imperial questions alone. It was impossible to regard Ireland as having a claim to vote upon questions of an exclusively British character, while she was to be provided with a Legislature in Dublin to deal in an exclusive manner with Ireland and ordinary domestic affairs, subject only to the supremacy of Parliament. It was also plain that a perfectly clear line of separation could not be drawn between Imperial and British matters, for in that highly important class of questions which directly affect the existence of an Administration these elements may both be included, and Irish members could not be shut out from sharing in the vote. Again, if they had only limited powers of voting, the equality which has heretofore subsisted among all members of Parliament would be infringed, without perfectly obtaining the object of the infringement. And another consideration strongly felt by many members was that a Ministry might be in a majority on one class of questions, and in a minority on another, which was thought perilous to the vital principle of Ministerial responsibility to Parliament, which forms the undoubted basis of our national self-government. Unwilling, however, to admit even the semblance of a right or claim on the part of Ireland to share in the management of British affairs, while charged with the separate management of her own, the Cabinet decided on proposing that the Irish representatives at Westminster should vote only (so far as they could be distinguished) on Imperial subjects. The country was in favour of retention. It only remained for the Government to choose and recommend that method of retention which, on the whole, appeared least entangled in difficulties of principle.

At the same time, it was evidently their duty to allow to the judgment of Parliament, as representing the people, an influence in determining the form and manner of retention, as well as in the measure of retention itself. We chose and recommended to the House that method which limited the powers of Irish members, and intended to exclude them (so far as this could be done from all voting upon subjects properly British. But it gradually became known to us, by signs which could not be mistaken, that the unavoidable incompleteness of this plan, and the particular objections which attach to it, had so impressed the mind of the House that we were absolutely without the means of carrying it. The Tory party, silent as a rule during the last seven years upon the subject, offered us the alternative of a total exclusion. But in the existing state of Liberal opinion, to accept this method of proceeding would have been a violation of our pledges to the country. It will therefore be seen that the only choice open to us lay between the plan of admitting the Irish members, reduced in numbers to a due proportion, without any limitation placed on their powers of voting, and their total exclusion from the House, which was for us inadmissible. The prophecies of the Opposition are that eighty members of the House returned from Ireland will be masters of the House and umpires on British affairs, which they will handle for Irish purposes. And you are aware of the great manœuvre of the Tory party in 1885, which, by inducements held out to the Irish members, procured the dislodgment of the Liberal Government of that period and their own accession to office.

It is well to look back on that proceeding of the Tory party, which is, so far as I know, unexampled in our Parliamentary history. For what it shows is, that the very worst of the consequences now apprehended by some from Irish interposition in a political crisis has actually happened under our existing arrangements for the government and representation of Ireland, and it might happen again were the Tories again to be as unscrupulous as they were in 1885, and had not Ireland been sufficiently warned by subsequent and recent experience. But let us take the extremest case. It must still, in order to a sound judgment, be borne in mind that Irish members will be fewer than they are now. Again, when Home Rule has been granted, they will of necessity be much more busied with their own affairs. The natural restraints of good-feeling and wood-will cannot but check meddlesome and undue intervention. They will in all likelihood be returned in a greater variety of sections, in divisions less unequal and more capable of balancing one another. Above all, they will not have the same motive for indirect intervention as they had in 1885, when their national question, which, happily, we are now seeking to dispose of, was to them all in all, and, in their view, fully justified the step they took.

Our apprehensions, then, from the undue intervention of Ireland in British affairs may be kept within just and, perhaps, narrow limits. A repetition of what we have suffered under the present system in some Ministerial crises, and that almost certainly with mitigated features, is the worst of what could possibly happen. That it could become habitual by repetition, that Parliamentary parties would endure it, or that the country would submit to be represented by 500 or 600 men who would consent to become the slaves of a small fraction of their own assembly, is in my opinion groundless, and even absurd as a supposition, and nothing less than outrageous as a prophecy. I desire to point out that we have done our best to prevent undue intervention or inconvenience. We did it in the first place by our original choice of a proposal, and next we pursued the same end by an enquitable retrenchment of the number of Irish members.

Lastly, we have inserted words in the bill to show that retention, and the mode and manner of retention, are no part of any compact with Ireland, express or implied, but are matters which can at any time be dealt with, as experience may recommend, by the free and unrestrained discretion of the Imperial Parliament. In neither of these purposes, however, have we received aid from either division of the Parliamentary Opposition. To sum up in a few words. In 1886 we proposed to proceed without retention. We were overruled from a practical point of view. Home Rule and retention were before us. We could have both or neither. We could not take one and leave the other. We deemed it our duty to prosecute the great Imperial cause of Home Rule, as some would say at the cost of retention, or as others would hold with the guarantees which retention afforded; and now eventually, as retention had been fastened upon Home Rule, so the unlimited vote of the reduced number of Irish members has been fastened upon retention. This is the plain history of the case, and I think the country will be of opinion that, under the actual circumstances of the case, we have judged aright.—I remain, my dear Sir, sincerely yours

(Signed) W. E. GLADSTONE.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP,—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 24.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Vol Rifles Corps—Lieut W Jefferies is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made:—30th Regt (3rd Baluch Battn) Bo Infy—Drill Havaldar Zainur Shah to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Budha Khan, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs:—Surgn-Capt C J Sarkies, MB, I M S, Medical Officer, 8th Bo Infy.

Second Lieut W N Hay, R A, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

Second Lieut A A P Waller, 2nd Battn Gloucest Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieuts A H Bolton, and P H Cunningham, Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Col H B Jacob, I S C, three months, medical certificate.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgn-Lieut-Col C T Peters to be Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Colonel.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the Half-Pay List:—Lieut T A F R Oldfield, Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Major H Hay, S C, Second-in-Comd, 1st Bo Lancers, for one year.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Licence to solemnize marriages under the provisions of Sec 6 of the Indian Chrisrian Marriage Act, 1872, is granted to the Rev J C Young, M B, C M, of the Free Church of Scotland.

The services of the Rev J Henderson, M A Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments consequent on the reversion of Col C Wodehouse, CIE, to the Military Dept:—Col G E Hancock to be Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, and Commandant, Kolhapur Infantry Corps; Col Hancock's lien on the above appointment is suspended so long as he continues to hold the appointment of President of the Rajasthanik Court in Kathiawar; Lieut Col F M Hunter, CB, CSI, to be Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, and Commandant, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, vice Col Hancock, whose lien is suspended; Lieut Col E V Stace, CB, to be Political Agent, Cutch; Mr P S V FitzGerald to be First Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar; Major W P Kennedy to be Second Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar; Mr L P Walsh, CIE, to be Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden; Capt H M Abud to be Third Assistant Political Resident, Aden; Capt G B O'Donnell to be Fourth Assistant Political Resident, Aden; Lieut H D Merewether to be Fifth Assistant Political, Resident, Aden; Capt S M Congreve-Schneider to be Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha; Capt J Davis to be Sixth Assistant Political Resident, Aden; Lieut P Z Cox to be Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur; and Lieut F W Wodehouse to be Assistant Political Supt and ex officio Assistant Supt of Police, Palanpur.

It is notified that Mr H E M James, I C S, and Col R I Crawford respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Commissioner in Sind in the afternoon of the 10th Aug.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Gobindram Salamatrai, acting Mukhtyarkar of taluka Jacobabad in the district of Upper Sind Frontier, is appointed Magte of the third class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Second Class Subordinate Judges with effect from the 1st Oct 1893 till the Vacation in April 1894, or pending further orders:—Rao Saheb Waman Narayan Rahurkar to be Joint Subordinate Judge of Islampur; and Rao Saheb Venkatrao Pandurang Deshpande to be Subordinate Judge of Tasgaon and Vita.

Azam Gopal Dhondeo Nigudkar, acting Head Karkun of taluka Panwel in the district of Kolaba, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Azam Krishnaji Shriniwas Masur, acting Mahalkari of petha Nagothna in the district of Kolaba, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut M T Elderton, 8th Bo Infy, to be Cant Magte at Malegaon, in addition to his military duties, vice Lieut J R B G Carter, transferred.

Lieut M T Elderton is further appointed a Magte of the first class in the Nasik Dist, and will exercise the powers with which he is herby invested within the limits of the military cantonment of Malegaon.

Rao Saheb Keshav Govind Mali, acting Mamlatdar of taluka Bhimthadi in the district of Poona, is appointed Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Mr Jiwaji Ramchandra has been appointed under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Ciivil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judg's Court at Karmala in the Sholapur-Bijapur Dist with effect from the 2nd inst, vice Mr. Gopal Krishna Padhey, on furlough, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Purushottam Bapuji Phadke, acting Mamlatdar of taluka Rahuri in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, to appoint Mr E C Cox temporarily to be a Depy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J MacNabb Campbell, ICS, MA, LLD, CIE, to be a Senior Collr vice Mr A W Crawley Boevey, retired; Mr H F Silcock, ICS, to be a Junior Collr vice Mr Campbell; Mr J F Muir, ICS, to be Collr and Dist Magte Dharwar, and Dist Registrar, Dharwar, vice Mr A W Crawley Boevey, retired; Mr F L Charles, ICS, to be Collr and Dist Magte, Belgaum, and Dist Registrar, Belgaum, vice Mr Muir, Continuing to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Poona, and Dist Registrar Poona, pending further orders; and Mr H F Silcock, ISC, to be Collr and Dist Magte, Panch Mahals, and Dist Registrar, Panch Mahals.

Mr O H L Napier, Assist Consvr of Forests, second grade, is promoted to the first grade.

Mr J Baptista, LCE, Divisional Forest Officer, Sukkur, passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard on the 3rd ultimo.

Mr. Vinayak Govind is confirmed in his appointment of Sub-Registrar of Karjat in the Ahmednagar District.

Mr Hari Vithal is confirmed in his appointment of Sub-Registrar of Indi in the Bijapur District.

Mr H W Keys, Depy Convr of Forests, fourth grade, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Lieut H B Peacock, Assist to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, passed an examination in Persian according to the Higher Standard.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, I C S, on return from duty under the Government of India, to be a First Assistant, taking rank according to his seniority.

Assist Surgn Phirozshah Palanj Mullan, L M & S, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Broach, during the absence of Surgn-Major J S Wilkins, D S O, on privilege leave.

Surgn-Major M L Bartholomeusz, Civil Surgn, Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave from 1st Sept.

Surgn-Major E W Young is appointed to the medical charge of the Roman Catholic Orphanage School, Poona, in addition to his own duties.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major E C Spilsbury, R E, Exe Engr, second grade, is allowed furlough to Europe for a period of one year, ten months and thirteen days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R C Dyson, F C H, Assoc M Inst C E, Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, to officiate as Under Secy to Government, Public Works Dept, Railway Branch, during the absence of Mr J E Dallas on privilege leave, or until further orders.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The October Vacation of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction will commence on Wednesday the 18th Oct and end on Tuesday the 7th Nov 1893, both days inclusive.

The offices of the Court will be open daily during the Vacation for urgent work only from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., except on Saturdays and close holidays.

Plaints will be received during the Vacation, but they will not be admitted except by permission of the Judge who will attend in Bombay for the disposal of urgent work.

The Hon'ble Chief Justice and Judges, of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Balkrishna Anant Patki a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a pleader in the Courts of the Khandesh District.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

(Northern Division.)

Rao Saheb Kirpashankar Bhagwan is appointed to do duty temporarily as Mamlatdar of Anand in the Kaira District during the absence of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ichharam or pending further orders.

(Southern Division.)

The following promotions and appointment are made consequent upon the removal from the Government service of Mr Sajo Krishna Dhond, second grade Mamlatdar of Ron in the Dharwar Dist, with effect from 29th June 1893:—Rao Saheb Krishnaji Pandurang Joshi, third grade Mamlatdar of Athni, to be second grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Laxuman Baji Pradhan, fourth grade Mamlatdar of Panvel, to be third grade Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Ramchandra Subro Baindur, acting fourth grade Mamlatdar, is appointed to be fourth grade Mamlatdar on probation at Roha in the Kolaba District; and Rao Saheb Ganpaya Lakshmikant is confirmed in his appointment of fourth grade Mamlatdar.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Mr Trimbak Chintaman, First Class Inspr of Sanitation and Vaccination, Kanara, S D, is granted furlough for two years

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A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer*:—During the recent religious riots in Rangoon and Bombay, it is stated that blank cartridges were first fired at the rioters, in both instances without effect. Naturally so. Nothing can be more culpable than firing blank cartridge, except firing ball cartridge over the heads of a mob. In both cases the rioters are encouraged instead of being cowed, and innocent persons frequently eventually suffer. The hesitation to accept responsibility, and the reluctance to shed the blood even of the most criminal classes, in cases of emergency, are, in my opinion, signs of weakness. So-called humanitarians are responsible for much bloodshed, which vigorous measures would have rendered unnecessary. When mobs have to be coerced by force of arms, the ring-leaders should be ruthlessly shot or cut down; they would not then have many imitators.

NEWS concerning Italy in French newspapers must be received with great caution. The following is amusing, however, if it is not true:—Last week the elections took place at Marmana, in the island of Elba. The Liberals, wishing to scandalise the Clericals, who are very strong there, concerted to give all their votes to the local gravedigger. It happened that very few electors presented themselves, and the gravedigger was elected. The Liberals did not intend the joke to go so far as this. It will now be their affair to provide the expenses of their representative whilst attending to his Parliamentary duties at Rome.

PURE PERSONALTIES.

MISS VANDERBILT will bring her future patrician husband, Prince Scipini Borghese, the very respectable 'dot' of £1,000,000.

Lord Hindlip (ne Allsopp), it is said, always drinks "Bass"; Lord Burton (ne Bass) returns the compliment by drinking "Allsopp's."

It is stated by a fashion paper that it will be considered "bad form" next season to give a present costing much above £1 to any except near relations or very intimate friends.

Golfers will be horrified by Mr. Peel's allusion at Leamington to their favourite game. He said he wished to see a revival of archery, which could hold its own against games of a very tame character, such as lawn tennis and golf.

Wee Hun Penk, the rich Arizona miner, has sold out his interest in that territory, and is going to South Africa. Three years ago this enterprising Chinaman was cook in a mining camp; now he is a millionaire and the husband of an American wife.

On the occasion when the Queen saw the Marquess of Lorne for the first time she described him in her journal as "just two years old; 'a dear, white, fat, fair little fellow,' with reddish hair, but very delicate features, like his father and mother; such a merry, independent little child."

Mr. John L. Shine, the burlesque actor, lost no time in profiting by the free fight on the floor of the House of Commons. He added a new verse to his song in "Morocco Bound '—"The Beginning of the Irish Parliament '—descriptive of the row. It was received with a double encore by a very enthusiastic audience.

No ill effects are (says the "World") likely to result from the accident which befell Lord Tullibardine when on duty with his regiment, the Blues, on the day of the Royal wedding. His life was saved by a marvel, but skilful medical treatment and careful nursing have produced the desired effect, and he is now almost himself again.

It is rumoured that the Grand Duke George Alexandrovitch, the Czar's second son, who is staying for his health in Trans-Caucasia, is much worse than before going there. Consequently (the "Daily News" Berlin correspondent tells us) the physicians have advised a lengthened stay in Corsica or Madeira, and the Grand Duke will probably follow this advice in the autumn.

General Lord Roberts, V. C., has kindly consented to preside at the anniversary festival of the Scottish Corporation, to be held in London on 30th November next (St. Andrews Day.) In addition to relieving about 600 permanent pensioners and a constant stream of unfortunate Scotsmen in temporary distress, the Scottish Corporation distributes the Kinloch fund in pensions to about 400 Scottish soldiers and sailors who have been wounded in the service of their country.

A paragraph in a German paper (the "Daily News" says) shows the child-life led by the German Royal Princes and little Princess. The children are at Wilhelmshope for the summer. They rise at seven, breakfast at eight, walk and play in the park or sail little ships and steamers in the ponds till noon, only the two eldest Princes devoting one or two hours to lessons with their tutor. At half-past one dinner is served, simple and wholesome, after which excursions are made in the neighbourhood, lasting till six and seven in the evening. Afternoon tea is partaken of at some pleasant spot. At seven supper is served, and the little Princes then play about till about eight o'clock, when they all go to bed.

American society is agitated over the great question whether the Earl of Craven, on his wedding-day, did or did not wear his trousers turned up. In order to relieve the public mind, a prominent newspaper sent a representative to Ward McAllister, the great authority on social matters, and this eminent person has given it as is opinion that the Earl did not intend to go throuah the ceremony with his trousers turned up, but simply forgot to turn them down when he arrived at the church. The wedding took place in New York, and thousands of anxious young men are fully resolved that at all day festivities at least their trousers shall be turned up. Some of them intend to follow the new fashion at dinners and balls.

One of my military readers (writes Mr. Labouchere in "Truth") has been going into the value of Tommy Atkins's brass buttons. He arrives at the conclusion that if these buttons could be transferred from one suit to another, the country would save £12,000 per annum on every 100,000 men. I feel confident that this calculation will receive immediate attention at headquarters, for the economy suggested is just one of those in which our military administrators delight. I do not suppose, however, that the country will get the benefit of £12,000 a year. What I expect is that the brass buttons will be saved, and that the £12,000 a year will disappear somewhere in the direction of Whitehall or Pall Mall.

There is no foundation for the report that the Queen has been unwell since the Royal wedding, for Her Majesty has been in the best possible health. The Queen spends the whole morning out of doors at Osborne when the weather is fine, and does her work either in the pavilion in the grounds, or else in a tent on the lawn. It seems to be supposed that the Queen must be unwell at Osborne if she does not drive out as she does at Windsor and at Balmoral; but in the Isle of Wight Her Majesty can take a drive of eight miles without leaving her own private domain, and considering the variety of the scenery which the park affords, it is no wonder that the Queen prefers to drive there instead of going along the dusty roads, which at this season are often inconveniently crowded with all kinds of vehicles.

The Queen sent a wreath to the grave of Mrs. Prothero, wife of the Rector of Whippingham and Canon of Westminster, with a card bearing the following words, written by Her Majesty's own hand:—"A mark of friendship and regard.—Victoria." Another was from Princess Christian, with the inscription, "In remembrance of loving years of friendship and love.—Helena." One from the Marchioness of Lorne bore the words, "From Louise August 1." Princess Henry of Battenberg's wreath had written on it, "A mark of sincere friendship and regard.—Beatrice." And another was inscribed "A token of regard from the Duke and Duchess of Connaught." There were present from Osborne Miss Manns, Sir Henry Ponsonby, Sir John Cowell, and Dr. Reid. The church of Whippingham was filled with mourners, and the funeral ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Canon Wilberforce, the Rev. J. Bailey, and the Rev. O. A. Jones.

A witty member of the House of Commons, immediately after the whitewashing operation in the Commons on Monday, wrote the following lines:—

Says Fisher, "Yes, I knocked him down,
I can't say I was joking;
But in defence, I'm bound to say
His manner was provoking."
Says Logan, "True, I squatted down;
I thought the seat would fit me,
But Fisher thought 'twas not the case,
And that was why he hit me."
Says Gladstone, "Now I seem to see,
How their contention started,
Fisher and Logan seem to me
True men and noble-hearted.
Says Balfour, "My view's just the same,
These men are grand, who'll doubt it?
We've all a little been to blame—
Let's say no more about it."
The Speaker said, with words of weight,
"Let not these things distress you,
Alhough the scandal has been great,
I'll merely say, 'God bless you.'"

The fashion for high shoulders is rapidly becoming out of date. Very soon we shall see no beauty in them at all, and grace and elegance will be represented by flat shoulders, and all the fulness of sleeves concentrated elbow-wards. To a great number of people the latter mode is no doubt becoming, but it is also true (a fashion writer says) that certain women, without much style of their own to carry it off appear undeniably dowdy in these 1830 fashions.

One or two ultra-advanced French modistes have been laying their heads together for the purpose of resurrecting scarlet. Of course (as "Talk" says) it is immensely effective, but rather a "courgeous" colour for the ordinary colourless young women. A scarlet blouse with black skirt, neat sailor or other hat, black en-tout-cas or scarlet to match the blouse would however be what the Eton boys describe as "no end of jolly" for country autumn wear. In the evening, too, scarlet and black combine most amicably.

The gentlemen who were induced to accept the thankless task of judges at a baby show recently held at St. Louis felt so intimidated (the "Daily News" says) at the idea of the scorn and danger of the mothers of unsuccessful candidates for prizes, that they made the chairman of the committee promise to let them get clear away from the place before announcing the result. They bargained for time to get clear across the bridge and away from the river, and this was granted them. The result went far to justify their apprehensions, for some of the mothers were very angry at the decisions, and went to look for the judges in the committee-rooms. Had they found them it is difficult to guess what would have happened, each mother being firmly persuaded that her own baby was the finest, the fattest, and the best in the whole show. It was fortunate that a judicious retreat on the part of the judges had prevented any explosive or emphatic expression of opinion to this effect.

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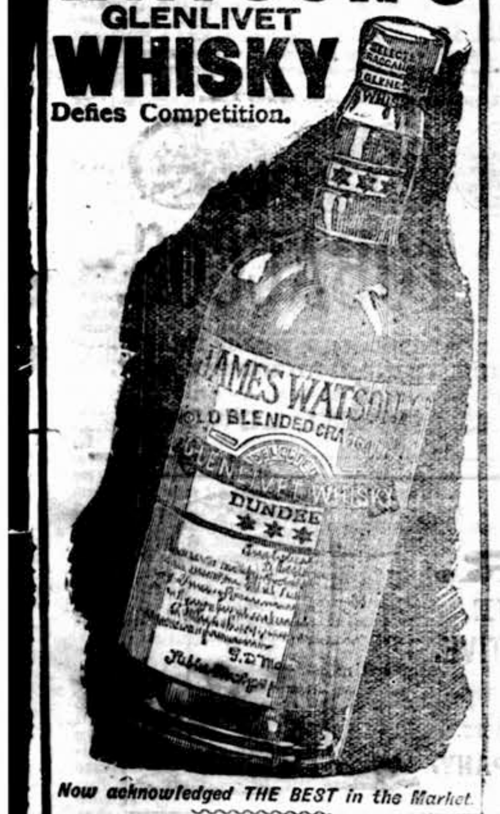

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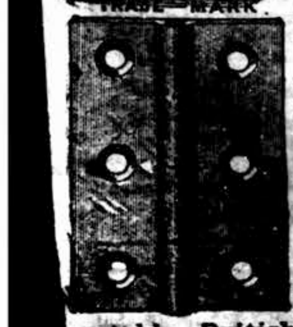

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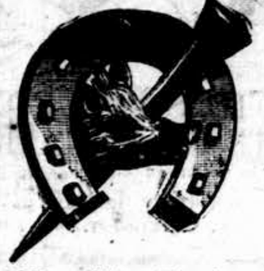

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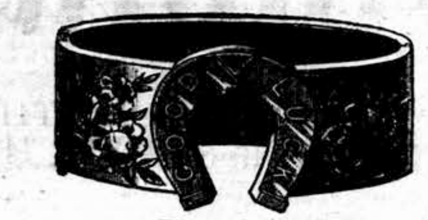

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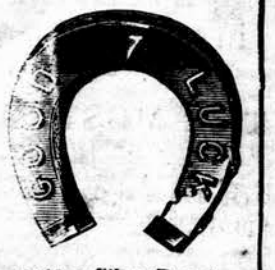

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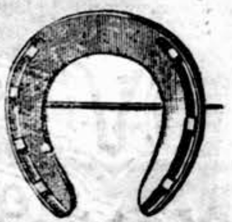

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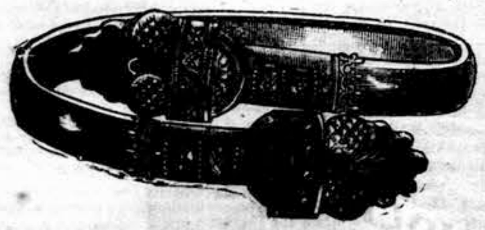

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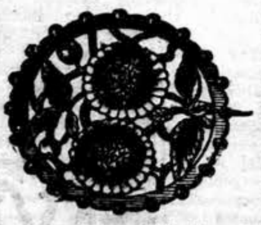

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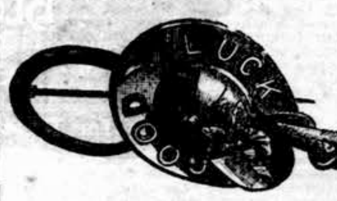

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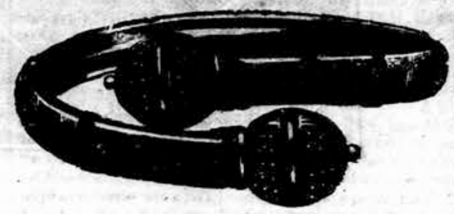
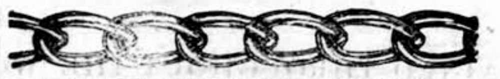
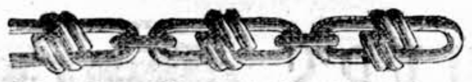


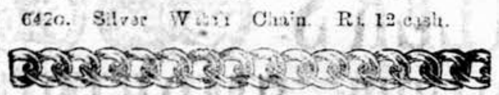
3640 G. Silver Bangle. Rs. 6 cash.



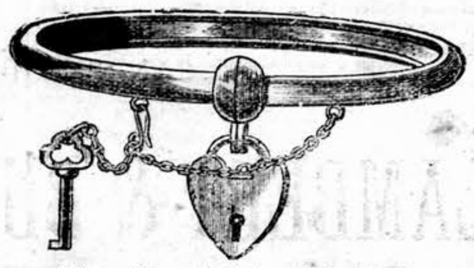
3641 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 13 cash.



3642 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 12 cash.



3643 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 9 cash.



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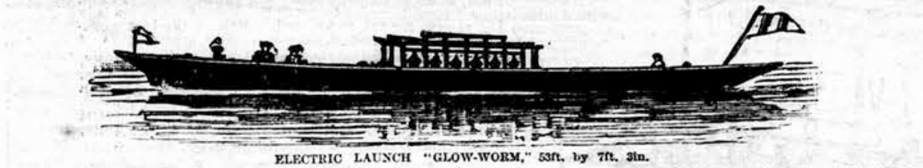

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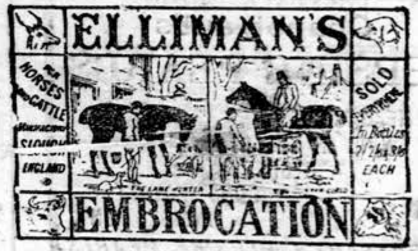

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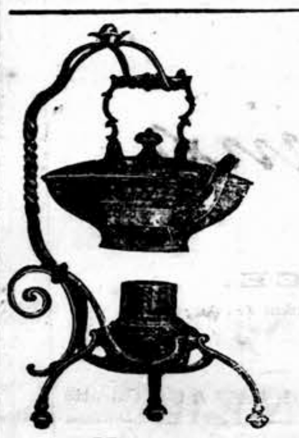

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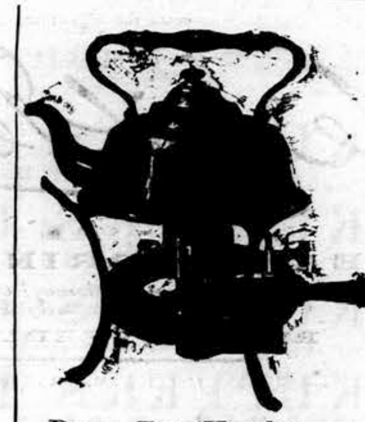

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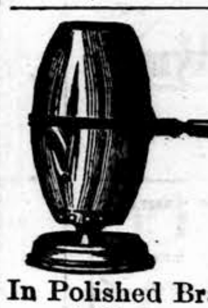

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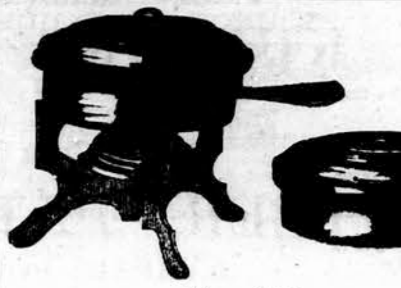

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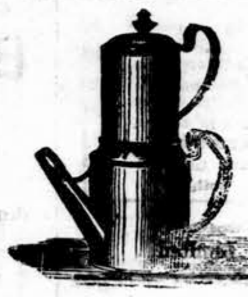

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6 „	„	4 0
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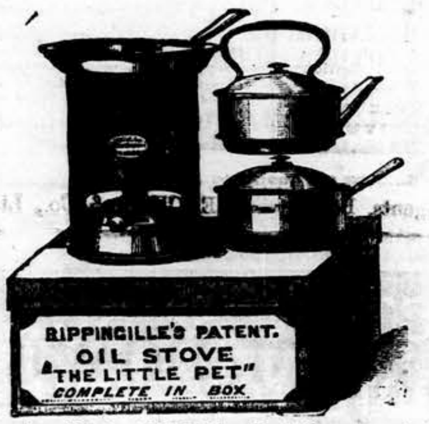

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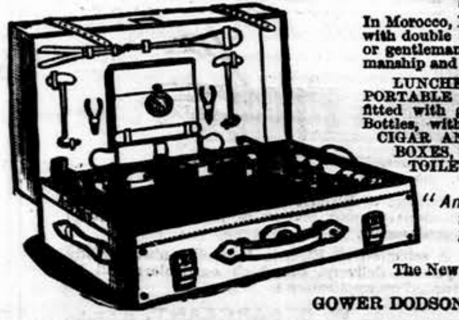

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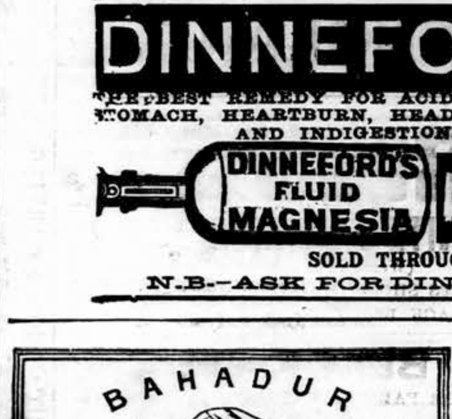

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